Bombay Gazette

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1840. 3,183.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are hereby requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding the Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 8, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 8, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship "CALEDONIA," of 518 Tons, Captain CAMMELL, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG AND Co.—Bombay, 8th July 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The "JUSTINA," 500 Tons, W. LOADER, Commander, carries a Surgeon and has excellent accommodarion for Passengers, will sail in a few days.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WOOLER AND Co.—Bombay Green, 8th July 1840.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and Singular the Goods, Chattels, rights and Credits, which were of the late SIMON FRASER deceased late of Bombay, an Assistant Surgeon in the Honorable East India Company's Service, deceased, may be Committed to JOHN FRASER also an Assistant Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Service, all persons interested [illegible] are hereby apprized thereof.

ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)	do.	„	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases	per dozen	„	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	„	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	„	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	„	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases	do.	„	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	„	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	„	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases	do.	„	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	„	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	„	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	„	36
Orinto do.	do.	„	15

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 8th July 1840.

SAIL CANVAS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, an assortment of Superior SAIL CANVAS No. 1 to 6, also a few Spruce Spars, from 8½ to 11½ Inches diameter, and 50 to 70 feet in length.

Meadow Street, 8th July 1840.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms this day, Wednesday the 8th of July, the following Goods, an Invoice of Town made Saddlery, consisting of Ladies; and Gentlemen's Saddles, Best Carriage and Gig Harness, spare Bridles, Heads and Reins, Stirrup Leathers, Hunting Whips and Single and Double Barrelled Guns, Cups and Saucers; Wearing Apparel cases of China Paper; Flowered Net; a Tincture Press, Pill Machine, Enema Aparatus, Breast Pumps, Ear Tubes, Pink and Blue Saucers for Dying Stockings, Boujees &c. &c.

At 1 o'clock any Horses or Carriages offering, after which a quantity of fresh imported Hams; Cheese; Cyder; Perry; Bass's Beer in Bottle, several Casks of Ind and Smith's, Tenents and other Beer, &c. &c.

At 2 o'clock will be sold a quantity of Spelter; Pig Lead; Red Lead, Band, Nail, Round and Square Bar Iron; an Anchor, Tiller, Copper Sheets &c. &c. on account of those concerned, and saved from the "*Lord Wm. Bentinck.*"

AT 3 o'clock on Friday the 10th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell near the Light House, two remnants of the late Ship "*Lord Wm. Bentinck,*" together with three Anchors and two Chain Cables.

The consignees reserve to themselves the right of all Goods picked up in removing the Wreck.

Terms Cash, on the lot being knocked down.

LONDON MADE COATS,

FROM THE WELL KNOWN MAKERS

[illegible] J. McCALLAN.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Assortment of the above of various Sizes and Patterns, viz. Dress Coats, Surtouts, Regulation, and Frock Coats, Beaver Taglioni Coats, Waistcoating &c. &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have received for Sale a beautiful Or Molu Clock.

The Dying Warrior Protected.

An Alabaster Clock.

An Eight day Clock by Grafton.

3 Handsome Geneva Gold Watches and one Silver, 2 Field Cameras.

Also a few Oil color boxes Price 20 Rs.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co. in 3 and 6 Dozen cases.

Received from J. W. Bridges, London.

Superior Sherry	at Rs.	18
Ditto Sparkling Champaign	„ „	35

Received from C. P. Fletcher and Co. London.

Sparkling Champaign 1st quality	at Rs.	45
Ditto.....Do.....2d..Do...	„ „	35

Received from Hemery Brothers Jersey.

Amontillado Sherry vint 1822	at Rs.	20
Ditto.....Do.....Do in Pints	„ „	12
Royals Oporto Company's Port, Vint 1834	„ „	18
Claret Laffitte Vint 1834	„ „	20
Ditto.....Do.....Do in Pints	„ „	12
Hock Rudesheim and Hockheim	„ „	20
Sauterne, Vint 1834	„ „	15
Sparkling Champaign first growth of	„ „	35
Ditto Burgundy	„ „	30
Cognac Brandy	„ „	15
Cognac Cherry Brandy in Pints	„ „	10
Dutch Curacoa in Jugs	„ „	25
Noyau 1st quality	„ „	25
Liqueurs assorted	„ „	24

Bombay, 8th July 1840.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY HARNESS AND LAMPS FOR SALE.

COLLETT AND Co. Coach Makers, beg to intimate that they have just received from England a very superior investment of the above Articles. To ensure a speedy sale they have been moderately priced.

No. 13, Candawady Lane, Girgaum.

WOOLER AND CO.—Have just landed Two very superior Shigrams, from KESTERTON AND Co., with Patent Spring Seats, Plate Glass Windows &c. &c. Price Rupees.... 1,700 each.

Bombay, 8th July, 1840.

INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

RETURN PREMIUM.

THE Directors of the above Society, with reference to the concluding part of the 13th Rule of the Society, hereby give notice that, after making the provision for the security of the Society as directed in the former part of the Rule, which *Provision amounts inclusive of the guarantee fund to 12 per cent. on the outstanding risks on the 1st instant, there remains return premium to the extent of fifteen (15) per cent. on the amount paid by each Subscriber during the current half year. This return premium is available to *all parties* insuring in the Society *without exception*, who have paid full half year's premium, and will be applied in reduction of the premium for the next half year in the case of those subscribers, who already have 10 per cent. on their respective amounts insured in the guarantee fund, and will be carried to the personal credit of those who have not as yet accumulated 10 per cent. thereon.

By authority of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

*Transferable to Premium Fund.. Co.'s Rs.		1,33,493
Guarantee Fund.....	„	3,19,000
Co.s Rs.		4,52,493

With reference to the above, parties holding Policies in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society are reminded, that a half year's premium falls due on the 1st proximo, when they will be pleased to remit their respective premiums to the undersigned, who grant receipts for the same.

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, June 15, 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 8th July 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	„	1
Policies of Insurance	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	„	8
Bills of Lading	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each	„	8

Bombay, 8th July 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public, be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1840.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS,—*Saturday, July 4th*, 1840.

COTTON.—As previously stated, the quantity which reached Bombay this year, before the moonsoon 581,467 Cwt. was much smaller than usual, which circumstance coupled with that of large orders from Britain in anticipation of low prices in consequence of the suspension of the China trade, and latterly some very heavy purchases it is supposed to await the first opening in China, at once account for the fact that there is hardly any Broach or Surat in market. The last purchases, were made at Rs. 110 @ 112,—and Rs. 115 ₹ Candy even has been demanded—There have been a few sales of Dholera at Rs. 98 and of Oomrawutty at Rs. 100 and 102 ₹ Cdy, but the quality what remains having suffered from the weather on the commencement of the monsoon. As no fresh imports can reach Bombay before October, it is probable that prices will be fully maintained until then.

OPIUM.—During the week the *Sir Herbert Compton* has sailed to the Eastward with 779 and the Mor with 1360 Chests Opium. There has been a little excitement among the opium merchants—but we have heard of no *bona-fide* sales.—Price nominal at Rs. 700. The following is a memorandum of Imports and Exports of the drug:—

Balance of last years importation.... Chests	6,667
Imported since 25th May.....	1,328
	7,995
Exported since 22nd May.....	1,882
Stock..... Chests.	6,113

The passes granted up to the 10th instant at Indore amount to 1,801 chests.

STRAITS & GULF PRODUCE.

There have been arrivals of Coffee from the Gulf & Sugar from Manilla but no sales have yet been reported.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—The transactions during the week have been to a very limited extent, a few sales of Prints only having been effected.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.—Keeps up.

BILLS ON LONDON.—At 6 months sight have been purchased to some extent at 2s 1 1*d* and would be readily taken up now at that rate, and small sums at 2s 1 ¾*d* ₹ rupee.

Do. ON CALCUTTA.—At 30 days sight have risen in value ½ ₹ cent since the beginning of the month, and Government drafts could now be negotiated at 1½ premium.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS.—Have also a tendency to decline. There is no vessel loading for London, and to Liverpool engagements have been made at £ 3-7-6 and 3-8. To the Clyde engagements have been made at £. 3-5. We quote the rate to China at Rs. £8 per Candy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TESTIMONIAL.

To CAPTAIN W. O. YOUNG,

DEAR SIR,—Feeling deeply sensible of your kindness, attention, and liberality to us during our voyage from England, we beg to offer you our grateful thanks for the same, and to request your acceptance of a piece of plate as a mark of our esteem and regard, and as a record of your friendly and liberal conduct.

We remain, Dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

Jane Catherine Bruce.	A. W. Walker.
A. H. Bruce.	W. Campbell.
M. C. Outram.	G. F. Duke.
Anne Forbes.	H. Dent.
Mary Unwoin.	H. Roberts.
Hellen Hunter.	H. G. Paton.
Walter J. Hunter.	C. M. Wallo.

Ship Tartar, 27th June 1840. [illegible]wick.

To MRS. BRUCE &c. &c

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—Accept my most sincere thanks for your friendship [illegible] my conduct—Mrs. Bruce and [illegible] kind record of aware that many things have [illegible]adies, I am well "Tartar."—Also that a Ship [illegible]been wanting in the most experienced is but a miser[illegible]when regulated by the particularly to Ladies. [illegible]able place for comfort

The "Tartar" and myself voyage, have often had reco[illegible] of being both on our first positions, to pardon what [illegible]rose to your amiable dissure you, had I known how [illegible]ou saw amiss. I can assmeans in the Ship so as to ha[illegible] I could have applied the no exertion should have beenwe added to your comfort,

Mr. Hunter and Gentlemen wanting on my part. to you for your very kind and [illegible] I am equally obliged my conduct, and mark of your liberal construction of not been able to make you so comprobation. I have have wished, and which I might have[illegible]ortable as I could more experienced. [illegible]done had I been

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—I again[illegible] most sincerely for all favours conferred, thank you assure you I will long remember each and all beg to feelings of friendship and regard. with

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your's very faithfully,

W. A. YOUNG.

Ship Tartar, 27th June 1840.

THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

My dear Honey—You are verily the best chick as iver feathered among us; no wonther as how I sees all flocks to you for pushin along the subject—I mane—advarting to a Theatre me darlint. Och! now methinks as how I see some prospict of our having one at last, afther a grate dale of botheration of stailing and humbug about one and 'tothers' morals and sich like stupid thrash, as tho', infallibles as we poor crathurs are, we had not sense enough to resarve that essential. Arrah, why did you me Jewel, go so far as to make it convanient for to poke that ere chap S's *communification* amongst our'u? and its I'm greatly angry wid you for that same, as it 'fords the spalpeen's ambiguity, some *prolongification* on a subject, his werry *superior moralization* has nothing at all, at all to do wid—Niver mind dear Mr. Eddy, you are a rational jewil, and in conjunction wid your able correspondents in your last, have well whackt Masther S. into mash taters, and we all look up to good Mr. C——(you know who? aye!) as father Pat. Now thin, bother your brogue and set's all a going on the "light fantastic toe" call for your meeting &c., make a great hubbubbello, bother his worship in Council for the old Rupees, the amount sale of our late Drury, throw open your subscription lists, and in short, kick up the divil's own row all around ye, or, by the powers of buthermilk 'twill not do, as now's your time or never.

Your loving friend,

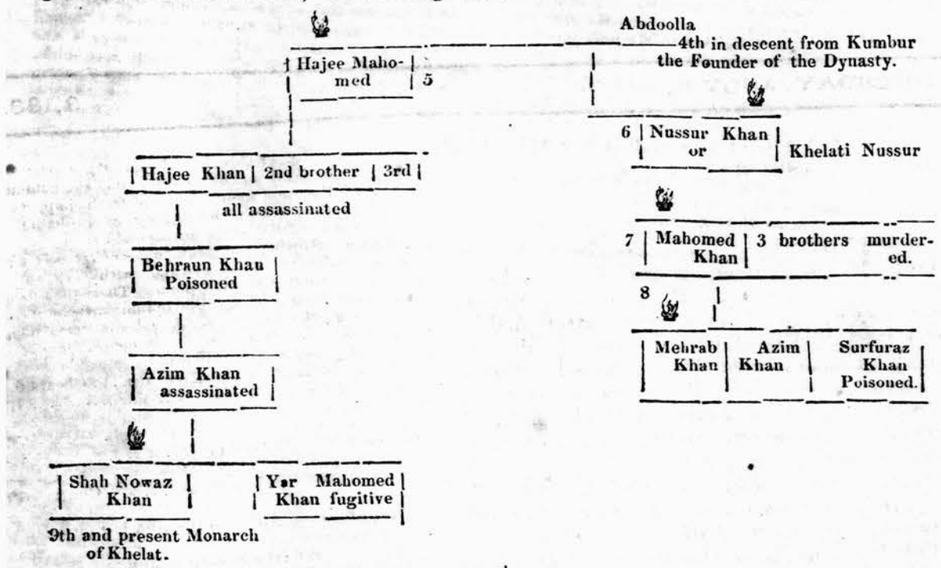
TEDDY MALONE.

SUMMARY OF BELOOCHISTAN.

(*Continued.*)

It appears that Hajee Mahomed Khan, Nussur's predecessor and brother left a son Hajee Khan, whose

heir Behraun Khan disputing the throne with his Uncle, the celebrated Nussur, was subsequently imprisoned and poisoned. The son of this unfortunate prince remained unmolested during the mild reign of Mahomed Khan, but on the accession of his son Mehrab, the luckless Azim was assassinated, and his two sons Shah Nowaz and Yar Mahomed Khans were confined at Candahar. The former soon managed to escape and placed himself at the head of a gang of desperate plunderers, waging merciless warfare on all who fell in his way. On the appearance of Shah Shoojah's Contingent and the Army of the Indus in Upper Sinde, the bandit chieftain proffered his allegiance, and was informed that at the close of the campaign, Mehrab Khan should be compelled to grant him the districts of Shâl, and Mustoong. It, however, having been deemed advisable to punish Mehrab Khan for his bad faith during the Campaign, on the return of the Army of the Indus, General Willshire headed a force against Khelat, which was taken after a gallant resistance. Mehrab Khan, the Chief was killed whilst bravely defending his Zenana, Hossein Khan the only son who had attained maturity fled, and has since joined the Candahar Sirdars in Persia. Shah Nowaz Khan was proclaimed king of Khelat, agreeing in return for this acknowledgement of his Sovereignty, to give over to Shah Shoojah in perpetuity Shâl, Mustoong, and Kutch Gundava. Our Government further guaranted to him all the possessions of Mehrab Khan, and undertook to establish his power in the West and South provinces.



It would be out of place here to discuss the question of our right to divide the possessions of an independant monarch, promise his fertile districts to the marauding descendant of the inveterate enemy of his family, finally to kill that Monarch and place his wandering relative on the throne. In European policy, these acts would surpass all the arbitrary dicta and deeds of a Buonaparte. But our Empire in India is a stupendous anomaly. The Revolutions, the Empires of Persia, Greece and Rome, the modern and overwhelming dominion of France, give us no parallel case. Our Empire in Asia stands alone in the annals of the world. Strange as it may seem self defence alone impels us even in our acts of aggression. Two centuries since a body corporate of merchants in India reluctantly wielded the sword in *self defence* and have never since been able to sheathe it. The same principle of self defence which originally placed us on our guard against aggression, subsequently compelled us to form offensive and defensive alliances. Their results, and the treachery and intrigues so conspicuous in the history of the native dynasties have thus widely extended our Empire in actual opposition to the spirit of our rulers. That an increase of territory has ever been the last acquisition sought, requires but a perusal of our History in India to prove, but that an irresistible necessity the Necessity of self Defence impels us to conquest is also most certain. India can only be preserved to us by decisive energy and *forestalled* hostility; we must never wait to be attacked, but watching every suspicious movement of the frontier states, we must anticipate, as it were, and crush the first murmurings, of enmity ere they increase to an outbreak, for with us to await an organised attack would be to call up destruction. Having gained our Empire we must strive to retain it, and if in so doing conquest and territory are forced on us, *it is our Fate.* We have but followed the great Law of Preservation, and in proud humility we may Self-say, "that our conquests have ever been protruly [illegible] good to the conquered, that we have ductive of to the submissive, and have ever directshewn mercy to abasing the proud among nations, ed our exer[illegible] the conquered in Equity and Peace." and governments recall and compare the first brilli[illegible] Wellesley scattion of Cornwallis, with the timid poli[illegible] ant administrations to prove the necessity of our pre[illegible] sent aggressions dethronements are nothing more. [illegible] Like Invasions an in India, in spite of ourselves is, The British sustained by conquest, our conquests [illegible] manage to say, stress whilst our Empire endures, or [illegible] Asia will progr[illegible] we shall cease to rule. [illegible] Aiming to conquer [illegible] ent as we are in means, have we [illegible] woefully defic[illegible]ends even of our strange policy in [illegible] exceeded the bou[illegible] Nowaz all the possessions of [illegible] consenting to Sh[illegible] undertaking to establish his [illegible] predecessor, [illegible] in South provinces of his Empire. [illegible] in the West and [illegible]se provinces are notoriously The inhabitants of the during the energetic sway of [illegible] and lawless, even [illegible]d by all the influence of the Khelate Nussur back Courts, these marauders were Persian and Cabool submission reluctantly obtained [illegible]proclaimable, the[illegible] of the monarch, was recalled the [illegible] the presumed towards his capital; and yet [illegible] he had plated our faith to the desperado, our [illegible] have guarded to subdue these lawless mountaineers. [illegible] what means? The British name *in India* [illegible] charm; In *Affghanistan* the spell has told; [illegible] *Court of Khelat* the magic sound may be all [illegible] potential, but the fierce Brahooes, the mountaineers [illegible] Jhalawan and Sarawan, what care they for, [illegible] know they of British valour? They pour down [illegible] as in hordes; we fall—fall butchered and alone, [illegible] our Government would cramp their own policy, would stifle the energies of their servants by a false system of economy. *We require numerical* [illegible] British valour, British constancy will do [illegible] but to tell effectually against the fearful [illegible] with which it struggles requires superhuman [illegible] endurance. Our means must be proportioned [illegible] Whilst our rulers at home ner[illegible] the expences of a projected augmentaprudentially put off the day of costs, do [illegible] remember how their brave *handful* of military [illegible] are faring in the wilds and fastnesses of Beloochistan? do they remember that they are being cut off daily, hourly for want of aid, for want of number? do they recollect that greater than Beloochee tribes are anxiously looking on, awaiting the result whilst their soldiers overcome by numbers are vainly opposing a bold front to enemies who feel no gratitude, who know no mercy? If they recollect all this, why do they start schemes which they have not the head thoroughly to plan, or the heart to accomplish?

Shâl Mustoong, and Kutch Gundava being now no longer provinces of Beloochistan, there is little to be said concerning the varieties of soil and climate. The soil is generally sandy and *arid,* and in the valley of Bolan in particular is covered with a profusion of shingles, the rocks are blackened and destitute of verdure. Khelat suffers from the extremes of heat and cold. In Bolan during the summer the heat is intense beyond endurance, as also towards the South and East. The general imports of Beloochistan are white cloth, chintzes, toongies, turbands, sugar, spices, silks, keemkabs, coarse woollens and salt. It appears though their exports are very trifling, that gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, antimony, brimstone, alum, sal ammoniac, mineral salts, and saltpetre * are all found in various parts of Beloochistan.

The mountain tribes in their conduct and internal administration greatly resemble the Highlanders of yore; but in their dealings with their enemy or amongst themselves they have not a touch of the honour, generosity and humanity which undoubtedly characterized the highland clans, nay sometimes even the Highland outlaw. The men are fine looking; in civilized life I should term their character bullying, they can neither stand an organised attack or meet a look of defiance. The women are in no ways striking, and like the men, who sometimes wear their clothes till they fall off, are disgustingly dirty. The Beloochees exercise an extraordinary influence in the councils of the Hydrabad Ameers, (who are of a low Beloochee tribe) and are held in great awe by the natives of Sinde, who seem to have no greater dread than that of Beloochee informants and Beloochee vengeance. I cannot close this very slight summary without entering my humble protest against the assertion of Col. (then Lieut.) Pottinger that the Beloochees and Brahooees in particular considered petty theft as dishonourable in the extreme—though their predelection for chapaos, of horses and camels en masse, is innate and inveterate, their anxiety to obtain by *any means* the most insignificant trifle is equally unconquerable. Their Chiefs, far from strict themselves regarding the appropriation of another's goods, seem awkwardly aware of the proneness of their vassals to transgress the laws of property. In short, in common with all barbarians, every species of vice is prevalent amongst them, and if, as a celebrated author has observed, Virtue which is nothing but a more enlarged and more cultivated reason, "never flourishes to any degree, nor is founded on "steady principles of honour, except *where a* gener- "ous *education becomes general,*" † then indeedmay we vainly seek in Beloochistan for that rare but priceless boon, Virtue.

* Pottinger. † Hume.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.—At Colabah, on Monday the 6th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. W. T. Boye, 23rd Regt. of a Son.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

July 6th.—Capt. H. Stockley, Commy. Dept., from Affghanistan.

DEPARTURES.

July 4th.—Lieut. A. Priee, 4th Regt., to Poonah.
do. do. Ensign G. Price, 1st Grs Regt., to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—July 6th. Ship Carnatic, Abdul Rahim Nacodah, from Mocha 20th June. *Passengers* —110 Natives.

Do. The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Comg., from Mocha 2nd July.

SAILED.—July 4th, Ship West Indian, F. W. Lodge, Master, to Mauritius. *Passengers,*—S. C. SeTard, F. SeTard, D. SeTard and P. SeTard, 1 Servant, 1 Seaman and 15 Horsekeepers.

Do. do. Hi[illegible]ginson W. Hogg, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. do. Barque Circassian, G. Sproul, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 6 h, Ship Cestrian. T. Armstrong, Master, to Liverpool. *Passenger.*—Lieut. Sorrel.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, Sesostris, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Sloop Clive, Schooners Shannon and Mahi, Cutters Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Caudebux Khein Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Kusrovi, Lady Grant, William Sharples, Shannon, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Catherine, Helen Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland Julia, Rajasthan, Caroline, Crown, Queen Victoria, Abel Gower, Hindoostan, Wilson, British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, Caledonia, William Turner, Mary Mitcheson Benecoolen, Charles Forbes. Thetis, Monarch, Justina, Elizabeth Walker, Salacia, Sir Wm. Wallace, Colchester, Majestic, Castle Huntly, Lord Auckland, Mor. Futhel Rahimon Tartar, Calcutta, Quinten Leech, Drongan, Euphrates, Colombo, and Carnatic.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

FRENCH.—Brig Naverino.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy	PersianGulf	23d July
Shannon..	Forbes & Co..	Liverpool	30th June
Rajasthan.....	Nico and Co..	Liverpool	20th July.
Cleveland.....	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. .. McGregor	Liverpool	30th June.
Caledonia.....	Brownrigg &Co	Liverpool	
Lintin....	Higginson and Cardwell...	Liverpool	4th July.
Crown....	Dirom carter & Co.....	Liverpool	6th July.
Thetis....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Monarch.... ..	W. Nicol & Co		
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy.	London ..	
Majestic.... ...	George S. King		
Salacia..... ..	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Wilson....	W. Nicol & Co		
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....		
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	London ..	
British King...	Skinner & Co..		
William Turner	Pollexfen Milne and co.....	Singapoor.	
Mary Mitchelson.....	Foster & co....	Liverpool	
Hannah.. .. .	T. Jefferies & co.....		
Elizabeth Walker.....			
Abel Gower..	Dirom, carter and co.....		
Justina.....	Wooler & co..	Calcutta..	
Hindoostan....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..		
Catherine.....	Forbes and co.	Ditto . ..	
Bencoolen..... ..	Macvicar Burn and co.....	Sydney ..	4th July.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Euphrates	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	2nd April
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	25th March
Dartmouth. .	... .	London ..	2d April.
Cumbrian.. ..	DiromCarter&Co.	London ..	
Amazon.....	.....	Liverpool	2d April.
William.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna.. ..	Dirom. Cart &Co	Liverpool	
Westmoreland	W. Nicol and co..	Hull.....	8th Mar.
John Garrow	Foster & Co....	Newcastle	
John Mitchell.	White Barlass & co.....	Do.. ..	
Memnon.... ..	.....	Llanelly ..	
Ino....	Dirom, Carter&Co	Llanelly ..	8th Feb.
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	.....	Bordeaux	4th June
Olivar..	T. Jefferies & Co	Rio.... ..	
B Cares.. ..	T. Jefferies & co.	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen and Milne....	Liverpool.	September

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JULY 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
8th Wednesday..	5 15	5 45
9th Thursday	6 20	6 55

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 6TH MAY.
" *Paris*..... 8TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 8—Wednesday.
9—Thursday.—The Right Honorable Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay died at Dapooree near Poonah, 1838.
10—Friday.
11—Saturday.
12—Sunday.—4th Sunday after Trinity.—First Steam Vessel launched in Calcutta, 1823.
13—Monday.
14—Tuesday.—Full Moon.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 4TH JULY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36.... at 98 4 to 98 8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. .. at 103 12 to 104

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 8, 1840.

THROUGH the kindness of a highly respected Mercantile Friend we are enabled to lay a File of the Canton Press of the 9th of May before our readers, but there is very little interesting except a notice of the Petition to the Chinese by the American Merchants—Jonathan has played his old game, and likewise the Kite, has tried to pick up what the game cocks were fighting for. There is little doubt of his "*getting along*" uncle Sam is no fool, and likes we calculate, to *carcumvent the old "country sarpents"* whenever he can, and he would be pretty particular considerable of a tarnation sumph if he didn't, oh yes: !!

A Correspondent from Cabul forwards us news to the 12th June last, and if true, (which the writer in some measure is inclined to doubt, to its full extent,) it is most important —An, obstinate action is stated to have taken place between the Khivians and Russians (the report having come from Bokhara), that the latter had been defeated with a loss of one thousand five hundred men and three guns. The Khivians had 1200 left on the field.—Our Correspondent says, half the amount may be true. There is one fact however which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed The Russians from undoubted information are in great distress for Provisions and water, every body knows, men will not fight on empty stomachs, besides their communication with the Rear, had been cut off by the Natives of the country, which only admits of an army passing through it in the Winter Season,—When our Correspondent wrote, he states "That an Ambassador from the Khan of Khiva had arrived at Cabul, but who came via "Herat, and therefore, brought but old newsby his detour," nothing had been heard of Abbott, (no wonder as he had gone to St. Petersburgh).—Shakespear of the Bengal Artillery had left Herat for Khiva.—An Engineer officer had been sent to survey the passes of the Hindoo Koosh, and not before it was time.—Barracks were being erected at Cabul in the Bagni Shah. for our Regiments only,—to these seems but small chance of Affghanistan being evacuated by the Company's Troops. The Shah, forces though sadly *half disciplined* are distributed about in Detachments all over the country.—It is utterly impossible therefore that they can do their officers any credit or be any thing like equal to our regular Regiments.

WE have received a complaint from "Fair Play" on the non publication of the Prospectus of the next Bombay Races, and we quite agree with him, that when so many splendid plates are to be contested, a great length of notice should be given. A racer is not made in a minute, and lots of gallops and sweatings await the noble courser who shall carry off the great prizes. We have also received a hint for our non attention to sporting maters and we can only assure our friend that "our heart has also been in the field." And like old sportsmen we still rejoice in the crack of the whip.—We anxiously look to our Nimrods for correspondence on the subject, and then they shall see their labours handled with the zeal of an amateur and the devotion of one who has drawn the stubble at early dawn of now.

WE see that our notices about a Theare have aroused the Public in earnest. S. as the Americans say "has got his *Dander* up" with a witness and prates about obscenity with *great unction.* We are really tired of such allegations. The mind if obscenely inclind will not be purified if drenched with holy water, or kept upon *The tea total system.* Prayers and fastings have not restrained licentiousness as may be seen from accounts of Yankee revivals. Their groans, sighs, embraces, kisss, (innocent of course) have indicated the turn of mind of such parties. We believe that many a young maiden might have sat for even the boxes of a Bombay Theatre, who has rued the silent Meetings in a Forest at Midnight, in the society of one who should have taught her better. "Hypocrisy" (as a correspondent of our brother of the *Courier* has happily quoted from Rochefoucault "is the homage vice pays to virtue." We have every respect for S. as the champion of a Sect, and a system but we ask him seriously, does he really anticipate such a Catalogue of evils to Society from the Institution of a Theatre, or is he the Apostle of a clique, who has Curtius like with his moral armour on jumped into the gulf of dispute, to close the subject for ever. If he has, we admire his elevation of mind, and trust he will excite as great admiration from those of his own persuasion, as he will undoubtedly draw risibility from his opponents, however they may respect his motives. In spite of all S. can say or advance, he may depend on it a Theatre will be established in Bombay, and if he is opposed to it, he and his family can stay away.

WE promised in our last to draw some plan for the erection of a Theatre in Bombay, and although we might well be daunted by the muttering of a tempest of [illegible] and prejudice, we step forward to [illegible] word and notwithstanding, offer our head to the storm, and bare our bosom to the Breeze and exclaim with Lear,

"Blow Winds and crack your cheeks [illegible]
and having allowed our [illegible] "To rumble their belly full" we [illegible] to publish such "a brief Chronicle of the Times" that our Fellow Citizens may be [illegible] as well as amused, and temper the laugh of humour with the tear of sensibility. [illegible] to the early recollections of our readers is scarcely necessary. The names of Sophocles and Euripides, Plautus and Terence, have perhaps [illegible] other more urgently than pleasantly [illegible] memories, still "The Prompter" &c. &c live in our memories and associations of the sunt gala days of Westminster, [illegible] row, and many another seat of learning have produced great players as well as statesmen. In all ages of the world [illegible] appear to have addicted themselves to Dramatic representation and the remains of Grecian and Roman Theatres testify the devotion of the two most polished Nations of Antiquity to the Scenic Art. From their grotesque Masques their Sock and Buskin, waxed that however sounding the Verse, the manner of acting must at once have been highly artificial, and not only opposed to nature, but actually outraging probability. The woman's parts were (as alas among Amateurs here) often performed by men, though history has preserved the names of two or three Actresses, just to shew that the practice was not universal. At the overthrow of the Roman Empire the Dramatic art sunk with every other elegance of life beneath the rude sway of Goths and Vandals. (We seem to have had an irruption of these barbarians in Bombay when our pretty little Drury was destroyed to save an individual who had more money than he knew what to do with, from responsibility.) During the dark ages Learning, which had sunk to the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

cloister, drew the Drama with her into the Shrine, and like frighted Sisters crouched in the dim aisle, woo'd but by the cowled monk. Then commenced the Mysteries, the Bible was ransacked for stories for Dramatic representation, and Novices and lay Brothers, appeared alternately on the mimic stage as Priest, King or Warrior, Moses, David, or Goliah. It remained for the Era, of the revival of learning in Europe, under the auspices of Lorenzo the Magnificent and the Medici Family, whose Chief ornament Leo the 10th occupied the Papal Throne, to restore the drama. The plays of the Greek Tragedians were represented afresh, and the jokes which erst set the Coliseum in a roar, were re-echoed in the Vati-

In England Chaucer perhaps first by his Dialogues gave a taste to Dramatic representation. From his time down to that of our immortal Bard of Avon little is known of the state of the Stage. During the Civil War of the Roses it probably went to ruin, revived a little during the reigns of Henry's the 7th and 8th while it was reserved for the Elizabethean Era at once to advance the art to a pitch of glory, in giving us the greatest dramatic genius the world ever produced. A Host of great names now appear on the Histrionic Temple of Fame. Ben Jonson, Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Milton even, he who sung "of man's first di-obedience and the fall", even he the almost inspired Poet of religion has left us "Thoughts that breathe and words that burn" in Comus. Addison, the religious melancholy Addson has ventured on the Stage with Cato, and Dr. Young in the Revenge has depicted the fierce pangs of rage and jealousy, with the hand of a Scholar and a gentleman. The great Sam Johnson too, the Leviathan of literature, did he not perpetrate Irene, and many another tragedy and is he not almost worshipped as the champion of religion and morality? Shades of Otway, Congreve, Vanbrugh, Inchbald, Garrick, ye rise like Banquo's Ghosts, and point to a rich intellectual Banquet. Even in modern times have we not our Sheridan, to whom might be well applied the line "*Nihil tetiget quod non ornavit*" Now let me ask my readers are all these Treasures to be as a sealed Book to us? Are we never to behold the creation of the Poet embodied in the fancy of the Player. Where are our Native friends, our great millionaires of Bombay, who advancing as they are in European literature are debarred from seeing its effects in their most fascinating form the drama? The Natives of India are highly poetical, and in common with other nations of antiquity possessed both plays and actors who have been introduced to the European world, by the labours of Sir W. Jones and Professor Wilson.

The question now resolves itself into this, as Hamlet says.

"To be or not to be"

Shall we have a Theatre or not? If not let [illegible] no more about Learning and Taste, but stick to Cotton and Coin. We have been carried on by our subject beyond our limits, however our propositions are simply these; 1st. An application to Government for the balance of rupees in hand from the sale of the old Theatre; 2nd. In the intermediate time subscriptions for 4 or 6 plays to be given in a temporary Theatre in a private House, or in any public building the authorities might kindly lend for the purpose. If these Propositions should meet the wishes of Society, subscriptions will be received, and a Secretary appointed forthwith, and 6 weeks will not roll over the heads of our brother Ducks, before they shall have a hearty laugh [illegible] or a Company of Bombay Co[illegible]

THE Sessions commenced [illegible] at the usual hour. The Members [illegible] Grand Jury were called over and cons[illegible] following gentlemen who elected J[illegible] as their Foreman.

William Barlas,
Sir William Langford,
Peter Ewart,
Robert McKim,
Alexander Hadden,
Henry Cormack,
Thomas Calender Donald,
Thomas Jeffries,
Campbell Maclean,
Henry M. Dalzell,
[illegible] Elliott,
[illegible] Martin,
[illegible] Falconeruires.

[illegible]
Wissonath Ramchunderjee,
Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy,
Dosabhoy Jamsetjee.
Rustomjee Ruttonjee,
Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq,

SIR HENRY ROPER then entered on his charge to the Grand Jury and laid down the law in some cases which might raise a doubt in their minds, he defined the crime of Murder and shewed that aliens serving in a British Ship were liable to the English Laws, which remarks he made in reference to the Parties charged with the late Murders of the unfortunate Captain Haffen, Mr. Harland, &c. by the gang of pirates. He then proceeded to notice the case of Mr. Gibbard, and as what he said has been very ably reported by our Brother of the Courier, although we were in Court, we take the liberty with a few of such corrections as struck us to make use of his report:

"I come now to the charges for murder against Mr. Gibbard which have given rise to much discussion and excitement. You will of course, divest your minds of preconceived opinions as to the conduct of the accused party or the measures which have been adopted towards him. Whether he has or not been already tried by a Court Martial for any act connected with the Offence now imputed to him, or even for those very offences, it is unnecessary for you should enquire. If put upon his trial for the alleged murders before this Court, he can, if legally acquitted or convicted of the same offence, protect himself by plea to that effect, and although at a certain distance from this presidency it would have been competent to a Court Martial to have tried him for the supposed civil crimes of murder, yet such Court Martial might only have taken cognizance of the alleged military offence.

The depositions in this case are very scanty—Only two witnesses were examined before the Magistrate who committed the prisoner. If the prosecutor then intended to call more than those two witnesses at the trial, such additional witnesses should have been examined, if it was practicable, before the committing justice: the omission to do so seems at variance with the spirit of those enactments which have for an object to enable the Court to see whether the witnesses at the trial are consistent with the account by them before the Magistrate.

The depositions are however sufficient in some degree to guide me in giving directions about the case.

Mr. Gibbard is charged with having murdered four persons in the territory of Sawunt Warree, an independant state adjoining to the territosy of Goa. Doubts have been thrown out whether this Court can take cognizance of a charge against a British subject for the murder of an alien committed within the dominions of a Native power in alliance with the Government of Bombay. The 24th of George the Third Chapter 25th Section 44; the 26th of George the 3rd, Chapter 57, Section 29; the 33rd of George the 3rd, Chapter 52, Section 67, and the Charter of this Court leave no doubt on my mind, that if the party accused, be a British subject, and Sawunt Warree be in alliance with the Government of this presidency, this Court has jurisdiction of the crimes imputed to Mr. Gibbard. But you should not embarrass yourselves with questions about the jurisdiction, regarding which, enquiries on your part as to the Sawunt Warree state are unnecessary, although for other purposes you may deem it right to examine what was the peculiar situation of Sawunt Warree, and what were its relations with regard to this Government at the time the supposed offences are alleged to have occurred. You may thus ascertain whether there be ground for believing that the crime of murder has actually been committed.

Murder is where a person of sound memory and discretion with malice aforethought, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, *that is, born* into the world, and under the Queen's peace, or other—who was not an alien enemy slain in the heat and exercise of war.

Should it appear that Gibbard was actually present, looking on, or though out of sight, was yet at hand co-operating, whilst pursuant to his commands or requeststhe persons slain were put to death, he should be charged as a principal. If, however, you find he was at a distance and not cooperating in the transaction, whilst the execution was taking place by his orders, he should then be charged as accessary before the fact. Whether it shall appear that soldiers of the East India Company, by the orders of Mr. Gibbard as their commanding officer, committed the alleged slaughter, or that upon a refusal by such Soldiers to execute an inhuman command the deceased persons were shot to death at Mr. Gibbard's request, by Soldiers of the Sawunt Waree State, the form of the charge against Mr. Gibbard will be the same.

The Law infers malice from the mere fact of killing, and in this instance the alleged circumstances if proved, would leave no room for doubt upon the subject.

It is not murder if the person put to death was an alien enemy killed in the actual heat and exercise of war; but the party slain is presumed to have been within the Queen's peace and under her protection till the country sail appear. Perhaps in this instance the contrary may appear when the evidence, in support of the bills against Gibbard, shall come before you

A Grand jury may, if they please, require the same evidence in support of the bill as may be necessary to maintain the indictment at the trial. The Grand juror by his oath, is to present all things truly *as they come to his knowledge.*

If upon the evidence adduced by a prosecutor in support of he bill, the matter does not come to the knowledge of the Grand Jury may either ignore the bill or require further proof, though such ample evidence as should be given at the trial might not be considered necessary. Now although in this instance the parties slain will be presumed not to have been alien enemies, slain in war till the contrary appear, yet if the witnessescalled before you in support of these bills should give probable cause for supposing that the persons put to death had been alien enemies, slain in the heat and exercise of war, you might then call for further evidence, or in default of further evidence you might ignore the bill.

If from the testimony of the prosecutor's witnesses it should appear that the parties afterwards slain were seen in flight, being pursuded by army men, a band of soldiers in the East India Company's services with Gibbard, in military costume, as their commander:—that the fugitives, on being taken were presently shot to death by the Command of Gibbard, and that another person, Mr. Spooner, had issued orders, either that prisoners so taken should be shot, or that no prisoners should be taken:—or that no quarters should be given if the evidence in support of the bills should bring such particulars to your notice, certain considerations will be forced upon your minds, and you will perhaps enquire what situations Mr. Gibbard and Mr. Spooner respectively filled at that period. Should you thus ascertain that a body of the Company's troops was then engaged in hostilities in the Sawunt Warree, territory, with Gibbard for their commanding officer, he on his part being under the instructions of Spooner as a person having political authority, and Spooner directing either that prisoners, if taken should be put to death, or that no prisoners, should be taken, you will have strong reason to suppose some species of war was at that time pending—especially as any direction to the troops, either to shoot prisoners or not to take prisoners, would be utterly inconsistent with an idea that such troops had been called upon merely to aid a civil power.

Thereupon you might wish for further evidence, respecting the political condition to Sawunt Warree, and the service on which the troops under Gibbard were employed. I presume through the Secretaries to the Government, such evidence might easily be obtained.

If the persons slain were alien enemies, killed in the heat and exercise of war, Mr. Gibbard cannot be punished by the municipal laws of his country, however, foul and atrocious his conduct may have been. The victims of his alleged cruelty were *primâ facie* aliens if they were natives of a foreign country out of the allegiance of the Queen. Goa we all know belongs to the crown of Portugal. Sawunt Warree is also notoriously an independent state. To use the words of Vattel "to constitute a sovereign "state, it is sufficient that it govern itself by it's own "authority and laws. A weak state which in order to provide it's safety, places itself under the protection of a more powerful one, and engages in "return to perform several offices as equivalent to "that protection, without divesting itself of the right "of government and sovereignty, is still a sovereign "state." Therefore the Sawunt Waree state, without protection of the British power; and if the parties put to death were natives, either of the Goa territory of Sawunt Waree, they were *primâ facie* aliens. There will also be strong presumption that they were enemies, and to be treated accordingly, if the troops of this presidency were employed in hostilities in Sawunt Warree against those persons, or against some political party to which they belonged. There may have been political disturbances—there may have been civil war in Sawunt Warree. Vattel observes that whenever matter are carried so far as to produce civil war, foreign powers may assist that party which appears to have justice on its side. He goes on to say, amongst other things, that when the bands of political society are thus broken or suspended, the contending parties may be considered as two distinct powers;—that the two parties may act as having equal rights, and should behave to each other accordingly, till decision of the affair:—that is, on the usual footing of enemies, and according to the laws of war. If then the Bombay Government, by force of arms supported one political party in Sawunt Warree against another, the latter party should be considered as having been enemies, so long as the affair was undecided. What I am now saying *may* be irrelevant, for I have no certain knowledge what our relations were with respect to the Sawunt Warree state, the political parties therein at the period in question. But I cannot account for the alleged transaction, and the presence in Sawunt Warree of a British political agent, and of British troops asserting supposed rights by force of arms, unless by presuming a warfare did in fact exist. Such orders, as those imputed to Spooner and Gibbard respectively, could scarcely have been issued had the object been merely to aid a Civil power:—Such orders go far to show that the object realy war had been to prosecute a most sanguinary and savage.

If war was then pending and the parties slain were amongst our enemies, the maxim that Common law cannot determine concerning deeds of arms of war, might render further observations unnecessary; but it may be as well to enter a little further into the matter.

It is asserted in a modern treatise upon criminal law, that it is murder to kill an alien enemy except in battle, but such a doctrine is clearly erroneous, and the authority referred to in support of it does not warrant the position. That authority is Hale, who merely says: "If a man kill an alien enemies within this kingdom yet it is felony, unless it be in the heat of war, and in the actual exercise thereof, and Coke and Blackstone say it is not murder to kill an alien enemy in *time* of war. We find in works upon the law of nations instances in which enemies—prisoners, defenceless and unarmed, have been, or may be put to death. Such instances would not be given or assumed if such acts were murders by the municipal law, or if it were murder to put a prisoner of war to death otherwise than in battle. Mr. Abbott afterwards Lord Chief Justice, in arguing a case at the Bar said without contradiction or controversy. "Prisoners of War were originally put to death; then condemned to perpetual slavery; to this succeeded the system of ransoming, and the practice now is to exchange them. But after an enemy is become a prisoner all that he receives is grace and favour; his life itself is prolonged by grace and favour."

Vattel says:—

But the very manner in which the right to kill our enemies is proved, points out the limits of that right. On an enemy's submitting and laying down his arms, we cannot with justice take away his life. Thus in a battle, quarter is to be given to those who lay down their arms; and in a siege, a garrison offering to capitulate, are never to be refused their lives. The humanity with which most nations in Europe carry on their wars at present, cannot be too much commended. If sometimes in the heat of action, the soldier refuses to give quarter, it is always contrary to the inclination of the officers, who eagerly interpose to save the lives of such enemies as have laid down their arms....There is however, one case, in which we may refuse to spare the life of an enemy who surrenders, or to allow any capitulation to a town reduced to the last extremity. It is when that enemy has been guilty of some enormous breach of the law of nations, and particularly when he has violated the laws of war. This refusal of quarter is no natural consequence of the war, but a punishment for his crime,—a punishment which the injured party has a right to inflict. But in order that it be justly inflicted it must fall on the guilty. When we are at war with a savage nation, who observe no rules and never give quarter, we may punish them in the persons of any of their people whom we take (those being in the number of the guilty) and endeavour by this rigorous proceeding to force them to respect the laws of humanity. But wherever severity is not absolutely necessary, clemency becomes a duty."

Again he says:—

"This leads us to speak of a kind of retaliation sometimes practised in war, under the name of reprisals. If the hostile General has, without any just reason, caused some prisoners to be hanged, we hang an equal number of his people, and of the same rank,—notifying to him that we will continue thus to retaliate; for the purpose of obliging him to observe the laws of war. It is a dreadful extremity thus to condemn a prisoner to atone, by a miserable death, for his General's crime "and if we had previously promised to spare the life of that prisoner, we cannot without injustice make him the subject of our reprisals. Nevertheless as a Prince or his General, has a right to sacrifice his enemy's lives to his own safety and that of his men,—it appears that if he has to do with an inhuman enemy, who frequently commits such enormities, he is authorized to refuse quarter to some of the prisoners he takes, and to treat them as his people have been treated."

Again, in discussing whether the Governor of a town can be put to death for an obstinate defence:—

"Just and honorable means may be employed to dissuade a Governor from ineffectually persevering to the last extremity, and such is the present practice of all prudent and humane Generals. At a proper stage of the business, they summon a Governor to surrender; they offer him honorable and advantageous terms of capitulation,—accompanied by a threat that, if he delays too long, he will only be admitted to surrender as a prisoner of war, and at discretion,—If he persists and is at length forced to surrender at discretion,—they may then treat both himself and his troops with all the severity of the law of war. But that law can never extend so far as to give a right to take away the life of an enemy who lays down his arms, unless he has been guilty of some crime against the conqueror."

With respect to the treatment of Prisoners of War he thus expresses himself:—

"As soon as your enemy has laid down his arms and surrendered his person, you have no long any right over his life, unless he should give you such right by some new attempt, or had before committed against you a crime deserving death. It was therefore a dreadful error of antiquity, a most unjust and savage claim, to assume a right of putting prisoners of war to death and even by the hand of the executioner."

"Formerly a question of an embarassing nature might have been proposed. When we have so great a number of prisoners, that we find it impossible to feed them, or to keep them with safety, have we a right to put them to death? or shall we send them back to the enemy,—thus encreasing his strength, and exposing ourselves to the hazard of being overpowered by him on a subsequent occasion? At present the case is attended with no difficulty. Such prisoners are dismissed on their parole—bound by promise not to carry arms for a certain time, or during the continuance of the war."

But if we have to do with a nation that is at once savage perfidious and formidable, shall we send her back a number of soldiers, who will perhaps enable her to destroy us?—When our own safety is incompatible with that of an enemy,—even of an enemy, who has submitted—the question admits not of a doubt. But to justify us in coolly and deliberately putting to death a great number of prisoners, the following conditions are indispensably necessary:—

First that no promise have been made to spare their lives: and second, that we be perfectly assured that our own safety demands such a sacrifice."

These and many similar passages demonstrate, first, that it is not necessarily murder to put to death a prisoner of war through unarmed and defenceless: Secondly that acts like those imputed to Mr. Gibbard—orders like those imputed to him and Mr. Spooner respectively are *prima facie* highly culpable and inhuman. But such offences, if indeed committed, seem to be offences, not against the municipal law of this country but against the law of nations—the laws of war.

As to the meaning of the expression "in the heat of war, and in the actual exercise thereof."—which clearly does not import either the hour, or even the day of battle, it is unnecessary to affect determine, for I have no doubt the municipal law cannot punish as a murder the putting to death in a foreign Country, an alien enemy in the time and for the purposes of war.

CHINA.

(*From the Hurkaru, June* 25,)

We have been favored with the following by a party on whom reliance can be placed:—

"Captain Wallace, on the *Cawajee Family*, in company with the *Sylph*, had been attacked by a large fleet on the Chin Chew junks, and had a regular battle with them: the boldness of the Mandareens was quite unprecedented, and required the clippers to do their best. Capt. Wallace fired fifty rounds of shot, besides grape, and the *Sylph* as much. The *Sylph*, after the engagement with the junks, was obliged to return to Macao for ammunition, and it had been decided, that, for the future, it would be unsafe to venture on the coast in single merchant ships, as in all likelihood, the power of the Chinese junks united, would be too much for any of our merchantmen."

We received yesterday, a file of China papers from the 14th of April to the 14th of May inclusive, but they do not contain any news of importance. We have inserted several extracts from them in another column. The Americans had petitioned the Chinese Government, in order to have several ships secured, stating as their reason, their wish to have their business transacted, before the English commenced hostilities. The petition had been returned, and the statement respecting the invasion was generally scouted, at Canton, as ridiculous. The American vessels, however, had been subsequently secured and enabled to transact their business. There was a rumour at Nanking, generally believed by the people, that the English had attacked Canton, and with one gun-shot knocked down four hundred houses!!! This shows, that however the Chinese may affect to despise us, poor out-side-barbarians, they at least have a very high opinion of our prowess. Another edict had been fulminated against opium, a dividend was to have been declared in the Hunetaie's affairs on the 5th of May, and a good many Chinese soldiers were in the harbour of Macao, in boats.

(*From the Englishman, June* 23,

The arrival of the *Algerine* has put us in possession of letters to the 27th ultimo. The following from one of our correspondents is the *latest*:—

Singapore 27th May 1840—"I have little or nothing to tell you since my last, except that Her Majesty's Ship *Conway* came into harbour this morning; she spoke the look looked for and expected *Marian* at no great distance from this: she was dismasted and working in under jury mast: there is no mention of Colonel Ogilander, so I conclude he has got the better of his late serious attack of illness. There is no knowing when the expedition is to leave this, some say the 30th. There appears to be a difference between the two worthy commanders of the sea and land forces, the commodore wishing to go as soon as possible in order to reap some laurels, previous to the arrival of his superior from the Cape, whilst the Brigadier wishes to remain until the rest of his gallant regiment arrives, in order, that they may be partakers of the expected spoils, how it will end no one knows. The following are the orders of this day:

H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, *27th May*, 1840.

Brigade Order.—No. 1. In consequence of the non-arrival of the staff appointed to the army destined to the Eastward the Brigadier has appointed Lieut. and Adjutant A. Wilson 18th Royal Irish, to carry on the duties of the Adjutant General's Department, taking effect from the 18th instant, but which is in no way to interfere with the duties of his regiment.

No. 2. The Brigadier Commanding has appointed Lieut Sir, H. Darrell Bart., 18th Royal Irish to be his Aide-de-Camp taking effect from the 26th instant.

No. 3. The regiments and detachments are required to send in the names and dates of commission of the officers of their respective corps.

By order of the Brigadier Commanding.
(Signed) A. WILSON, Lieut. and Adjt.
18th Royal Irish.
Acting Deputy Adjutant General.

As the *Algerine* is just going out, I have only time to add, that the cholera, (which I mentioned in my last as having appeared) has I rejoice to say, taken its farewell of us, without a single casualty. We are all getting tired of our detention at this place, and the weather is getting hot, but I suppose not worse than you are now experiencing in Calcutta. I have nothing more of interest at present to tell you.

The following will interest our commercial readers:—

Singapore 25th May 1840.—We have the pleasure of communicating our commercial advices:—

Opium.—Since the arrival of the *Madagascar* on the 9th instant with accounts of the decline in Calcutta, and bringing advices of a considerable supply being on the way and further quantities expected to follow from the Third Sale at a low cost, holders have been anxious to realize; and sales of have been anxious to realize; and sales of *Benares* have been effected at Drs. 310 *a* 320, and of *Patna* at Drs. *a* 325, cash, at which latter prices both were selling cheaply enough on the arrival of the *Queen* on the morning of the 23rd, with accounts of the *Clown*, *Gov. Doherty*, *Coringa Packet*, *Kitty*, and *Swift* being still detained by stress of weather, and prices have since advanced Drs. 5 *a* 10 per chest, further arrivals not being expected for a week, and there being some demand for one or two small junks on the point of departure. There are but a very few chests left however, and some sales of *Benares* have been made for arrival at Drs. 270 and 275.

and several parties offering to sell at same rates, deliverable in a few days, buyers hold off, and a few junks remaining will likely wait arrivals before buying more. It is supposed the junks still want about 200 *a* 250 chests, not more than 300 chests, and as about 1,700 *a* 1,800 chests are on the way from Calcutta, it is impossible to say what prices will go down to, should a large portion be accompanied, as is often the case, with orders to sell on arrival at the best price procurable.

Cotton.—The large junks having nearly finished loading and not having room for another bale, the article is now quite unsaleable, there being no demand for any other quarter. *Bombay Cotton* of good quality has lately been sold ex-*Singapore Packet* at Drs. 26½ *a* 28 per bale of 3 Cwt. 3 mos.

11 P. M.—Since writing the above the *Maulmain* from China the 20th ult. has arrived, bringing advices from Macao to that date. The *Spy* and *Poppy* from Calcutta and this place and the *Ardaseer*. from Bombay, Singapore & Manila had arrived. The *Water Witch* was at Toonkoo and expected to sail in a few days. The *Maulmain* leaves to-night for Madras and Calcutta. Business, which had some time been suspended at Canton in consequence of the death of the Empress had been again resumed, but under fresh restrictions, an *additional* duty of one tael per pcl. having been imposed on the export of TEAS, and several vessels at Whampoa had not been secured under various pretexts;—one' the *William Grey*, had been at Whampoa nearly 2 months without being able to discharge a package, in consequence of having taken in a small quantity of Betelnut at Toonkoo. It was suspected that these additional difficulties had been purposely resorted to in order to prevent the Americans from getting through with their business so as to leave Canton before the arrival of the Expedition. The exports of Teas to Great Britain, including what were still at Toonkoo amounted to 20½ millions, and were not expected under the most favorable circumstances to exceed 25½ millions. The shipments from this since Oct last, may amount to half a million of pounds not more, and part of these having been imported in an American vessel, may not be admitted for consumption in England The following is from the *Canton Press* of 18th ult. but we are not inclined to give much credit to the report of Lin's measures being disapproved of and of his having been degraded in consequence :—

"There are rumours of an intended expunion of all foreigners from Canton, but we know not whether they deserve attention. It is now confidently asserted that an Imperial edict addressed to Lin has been received, in which he the Imperial displeasure about some of his acts is made known to him. The Tae-tuc or Admiral is said to have a share in this reprimand, which probably is on account of the affair at the Bogue, and that false reports forwarded to Peking regarding it. It is also said that the true state of the *Bilbaino* has reached the Imperial ears Lin is said to have been degraded three degrees in rank. A Chinese boat laden with raw silk piece-goods destined for Macao, has lately been seized by the Mandarines on the pretext that the cargo was intended for the English.

'Mr. Snow, the American Consul, has arrived here from Canton. Of late several vessels have experienced difficulties on entering the Bogue, the Chinese refusing to allow them to pass on the plea that they have taken in their cargoes at Tungkoo. In some instances these difficulties have been overcome, but several vessels still waiting outside.'

The *Maulmain* brings Drs. 86,560 as remittances for *Opium* shipped from this 5 or 6 months ago for sale on the coast of China, which will be some relief to the place, money having been excessively scarce for some months. Further remittances are daily expected by the *Water Witch*. Opium was excessively dull. *Benares* had been sold at Toonkoo at Drs 380 and *Patna* at Drs 400, but after the arrival of the *Tartar*, *Sir Ed. Ryan*, and other vessels then daily expected, prices on the *Coast* were expected to go down to rates that would barely remunerate purchasers at the Second Sale. The *Time* was at Toonkoo and had still 66, of the 200 chests she took from this 5 months ago, remaining on the 14th ult with which she was about to return to the coast but. had little hopes of getting rid of it during the next 2 mos.

We have received this morning advices from Batavia to the 8th instant. The *Maas* from Calcutta had arrived with one or two overland letters of 4th Feb. The favorable advices for *Coffee* had induced the parties in possession of the information to buy *Padang* at *f* 29 and *Java* at *f*.32 and Java *f*.40 per pcl. In other produce there was nothing doing—*Sugar* was avoided—the shipments last year having been attended with great loss.

The force now collected here destined for China was to have sailed to-day, but orders were received by the Steamer *Queen*, on the 23rd to wait the arrival of Admiral Elliot, so that it is probable the expedition will not sail from this before 1st July. The ships now here are—H. M. S. *Wellesley*, 72, *Larne*, and *Hyacinth Algeirne*, 10. H. C. Steamers *Queen Atalanta* and *Madagascar* and the following transports.—*Rahamany Ernaad Defanee Indian Oak Edmonstone. Mermaid Sulimany Blindell. Isailla Robertson Stalkart* and *Eagle*, with troops on board from Calcutta the John Adams and Rustumjee Cowasjee, with, troops from Madras and H. M. S. Rattlesnake with troops from Trincomalee, and the Victoria and Medusa with Storss.' The Marion, Mahomed Shaw Futty Salanm, Nusseraud Shaw William Wilson and Nerbudda have not yet arrived H, M. S. Alligator, 28, sailed for China on the 17th instant.

AUSTRALIA.

SPECIAL SURVEY SYSTEM.

(*From the Adelaide Chronicle, March* 10.)

GREAT excitement and discontent prevail among the proprietors of special surveys, in consequence of the manner in which their land has been laid out. The letter of "Bushman," published in last week's *Register* is well worthy of the attention of all those interested in the matter, and has called forth from our contemporary some very just and sensible remarks. The following are the terms of the regulation of the Commissioners which applies to special surveys :

"That any one who shall pay in advance to the proper officer, either in England or in the colony, the price of 4000 acres of land or upwards, shall have a right for every 4000 acres thus paid to call on the Colonial Commissioner to survey any compact district within the colony of an extent not exceeding 15,000 acres, and within a reasonble time after such survey, to select his land from any part of such districts, before any other applicant."

Now, whatever else may have been the intention of the Commissioners as to the surveys, or whatever may have been the precise meaning they intended to convey by the above expressions, it is very evident that the grant of a special survey was intended as a special favour, or rather as a special return of obligation for the advance of a large sum of ready money. For four thousand pounds the special survey holder is entitled to *choose* 4000 acres out of a block, of his own selection! of 15,000; of course he will choose the best. That this has been the general impression on the minds of the public, is very evident from the eagerness which has been evinced by many newly arrived emigrants to sink their land orders in special surveys; and from the well-known fact that land in such surveys, has been, even before portioned out, sold at a high premium, but in what manner have the *favorable* intentions of the Commissioners' been carried into effect? The holders of land orders are entitled to *choose* their land according to the date of presentation; and the principal efforts of the survey department are directed to the object of having a number of sections in readiness in advance of the demand; the consequence of which is, that no very great delay takes place before they are put in possession of their property. Very different is the case of the *highly favored* special surveys; many of the small shareholders in which, gave up, a twelvemonth ago, their orders, in virtue of which, had they retained them, they might long since have been settled on their land—and for what?—to find that after all, they are on precisely the same footing as they would have been if they had not joined a special survey at all; except that they have not only lost the interest of their purchase money, but have been wasting on the expences of their living, money which might have been more profitably laid out on their land. It appears to us to admit of no contradiction, that purchasers of special surveys are entitled to the best 4000 acres out of 15,000. [The word *sections* is not mentioned in the Commissioner's regulation.] Even if it be considered necesary for the sake of expediency or economy to understand 4000 acres as implying 50 *sections*,—those sections ought, as we conceive, to be the best land, chosen by the purchaser not by the surveyor, and laid out according to the qualities of the soil, and the judgment of those who have paid for the *right of choice*; not agreeably to any fixed diagram issuing from the survey-office. We understand it is in contemplation to call a meeting of the holders of special surveys, to consider the propriety of memorializing His Excellency the Resident Commissioner, on the subject of the indiscriminate division into square section of good and bad, land which was paid for on the faith of its being the best in the survey.

To the Editor of the South Australian Register,
February, 20, 1840.

GENTLEMEN.—The interest which you take in every subject which relates to the well-doing of the colonists, makes me hopeful that the important one of Special Surveys will receive your immediate attention; and that by your kind assistance some check may be given to the unjust and delusive, if not to some, ruinous, way of measuring out their purchases We bought our right to select our land, yet the survey plan has the effect of defrauding us of that right, as we are asked to take blocks of 80 acres which have sometimes not a drop of water, and but six or seven acres of land which is worth the price, and about 70 acres of rock or scrub that would have been dear at the rate of a shilling a mile. Where, from the nature of the country, the stratum of land is narrow, this injustice is imposed in all Special Surveys yet made; and when you remonstrate with the young men who survey, they tell you they are to obey orders, and cannot do any thing else. I am glad I am one of the number who are resolute to have their rights; and if we cannot have justice here, we shall try for it elsewhere We made a bargain for 4000 acres of land to be selected out of 15,000 acres, and we paid the money for it, which the Commissioners were glad to get on these terms. Our bargain cannot be evaded by an arbitrary survey which cuts us out from the liberty of selecting as we please. What I propose is, for the owners of special surveys to meet and take steps to protect their properties and the sooner the better. I am but a poor man and with a small share in the survey, yet I feel it a serious thing to me to get nothing but the chance of a few acres of good land and a number of bad, after having purchased the positive right to choose what I spent my money for, out of the best. Your's; &c.

WE advise all *Johnny Newcomes* who have been much alarmed by the veracious accounts they have heard of the sterility of our soil, to visit the other side of the river; and if their doubts are not removed, by the evidence of their own senses, in the Botanical and other gardens in North Adelaide, let them extend their walk as far as Mr. Clark's ground, a little beyond Walkerville, and there, and in the next enclosure, they will find convincing proofs of the prolific qualities of the soil. All kinds of melons are abundant in Mr. Clarke's garden. We noticed four water melons, on one small bed, each of which was as *large* as our head; we cannot vouch for their being quite so *heavy*, but we *guessed* they weighed about twenty pounds a-piece—they were produced from last year's seeds. Fruit trees of all kinds thrive uncommonly well there, and we trust, that the abundance of his garden produce will handsomely repay Mr. Clarke for the trouble he has taken, and the expence he has incurred.

First Puidlic sale of Wool—On Tuesday last, the first public sale of wool in this colony, took place at Mr. Solomon's Auction Rooms, Currie-street; and we were glad to see so numerous and respectable an attendance of buyers and others interested in the staple of Australia. The wool was the produce of the flocks of Messrs. Dutton and Finniss, recently introduced overland from New South Wales, and the sale was produced as under:—

25 bales, at ls. 2½d.....	£380	0	6
150 bales, at ls. 2d.....	2201	10	0
25 bales, at ls. 1½d.....	353	16	3
8 bales washed, at ls. 6½d..	126	13	4
	£3062	0	0

NOTES FROM A LOG BOOK.

WE have been favoured with the following extracts from the journal of an emigrant to South Australia, which may perhaps be amusing to our readers.

Wednesday, 24th April, 1839.—Wind N. N. W.; delightful weather. At noon saw rocks a-head, with tremendous breakers dashing over them. About ship, and stood to the southward for three hours, and then tacked again. Got to the leeward of the entrance of Investigator's Straits and at noon of the 26th, bore up for Backstairs Passage, under easy sail hove to for the night. Calm, greater part of the night. At daylight of the 27th, made sail with a light breeze W. N. W.; the supposed Cape Willoughby turns out to be Cape Linois, and we have still twenty or thirty miles to run. We are fortunate, however, in having a southerly wind, freshening, so that we may probably round the point before night. The reef off point Willoughby, as seen from the westward, appears to run out a long way from the shore, and to be a very dangerous one; even in this calm weather the water appearing to break over it fearfully. 7 p. m. We have had delightful weather all the afternoon, though with too little wind to satisfy our impatience to get onwards. The temperature is so mild that we might almost fancy we were approaching an island within the tropics, instead of being almost in the latitude of icebergs and snow. We were agreeably disappointed in the appearance of the shore of Kangaroo Island, which he had been rather prejudiced against by some recent publication. It is bold and barren looking to be sure; but there are many parts of the English and Scotch coasts which are far more unprepossessing in appearance; and we comfort ourselves with the reflection, that the sweetest kernels are often contained in the roughest husks. All we have experienced for the last two or three days, has tended to give us cheering and favourable impressions of our adopted land; the wind favorable though light, the air mild and elastic, the water smooth as a mill pond, and even the ragged face of the coast looking as if it had a smile of welcome upon it. Staid on deck till midnight, enjoying the beautiful calm night, and then *dived* to my cabin. At 4, a. m., went on neck again, and have seldom witnessed a more lovely sight. It was a dead calm, and had been so for hours; the moon, almost at her full, was shining with almost dazzling brightness, tipping the smooth and unbroken surface of the swell, with silvery light, the ship was drifting stern foremost with the flood tide, through the passage, her shadow sleeping upon the water.—Cape Jervis upon our beam, and Point Linois stretching away to the S. W. Next morning stood in towards Antechamber Bay, intending to anchor, as the ebb-tide was drifting us out again; but a light south-westerly air springing up, we stood to the northward again. The wind afterwards drew round to the N. N W., and freshened up to a nice working breeze. Saw two schooners Standing towards us before the wind; boarded one of them and, sent our letters by her via Hobart Town to England. Received from her Adelaide papers, and information how far we had to run to reach the pilot ground. Gave up our intention of running into Nepean Bay, and stood on. At 4. p.m. the wind falling light, and the ship beginning to drift out again, we anchored with the kedge. Quantities of water-fowl near the ship. At five o'clock, four of the passengers went in the boat to shoot. After frightening the birds near the ship, they pulled on shore, but we could not distinguish whether any of them landed or not. At dusk, we saw the boat pulling towards the ship, but drifting fast, which surprized us much, as the tide was not running more than two knots per hour. The boats crew (all passengers) were evidently in great alarm, as one of them kept firing signals continually. The night had now set in, and the report of their fowling piece became more and more indistinct. Lights were hoisted, and muskets fired to point out to them our situation; and about seven, p. m. the only blue light in the ship was burned. We now became seriously alarmed for the safety of the boat and its crew, as we could see the flash of their gun every now and then, at a great distance, apparently drifting far out to sea. Got the tackles up and hoisted the skiff out. The second mate, and a double crew, of eight men, went in her, taking with them a compass, lantern, fowling piece, and a keg of water, and pulled away to the south, in which direction the flash of the gun was last visible. Our deck was crowded with people, anxiously looking out for the boats; and torches made of oakum and tar were kept blazing on our quarter. At about half-past nine, p. m. observed a glimmering light on the beach, nearly opposite the ship, on the main land, which gradually increased to a large blaze, which was evidently very carefully and constantly fed. Various surmises were formed as to this fire; some thought that the natives were firing the scrub, others that it was lighted by our missing friends; the latter appeared on consideration to be very improbable, as the last time we saw the flash of their gun, it appeared to be on the other side of the passage. At first I was inclined to laugh at the notion of danger to the party, but latterly, must confess, I expected never to see them again; for 10, 11, 12, 1 o'clock had passed, and still no sign of either of the boats. The fire still flickered on the beach, and we continued to burn torches, and now and then to fire muskets. Six hours had now passed since the last boat left us, and we feared that the second mate had failed in the object of his search, but was determined not to give it up, while there was the slightest possibility of success. At last, shortly after 1, A. M. we thought we saw a flash in shore of the mainland, and immediately began again to the signal muskets. After some time, we again distinctly saw two flashes, and heard the report of a double-barrelled gun every near the spot where the fire was still blazing. In about half an hour, heard the report of oars, and soon afterwards, to the inexpressible relief of all on board, the boasts returned, with the whole party safe, but much exhausted. The passenger crew had pulled into point Jervis, and after three hours rowing along shore, ran the boat in and hauled her up upon the beach nearly opposite the ship, where they immediately lighted the signal-fire, which we had noticed; but they neither saw our torches, or heard our muskets. The crew of the other boat, after having pulled along the shore of Kangaroo Island crossed over to the main land, and examined all the shore till they came to the fire when they hailed, and after some time, received an answer The party on shore, two of whom had been keeping watch while the others slept, launched the boat and pulled out to the skiff which being much larger, was obliged to lie some distance off. Four of the spare hands in the skiff got into the jolly boat, and the *castaways* took their place in the large boat, which reached the ship at about two, a.m., after a pull of nearly twenty miles. Independently of the excitement and anxiety we suffered, we had the additional mortification of losing almost a whole tide, and three or four hours of a fine fair wind which, if we could have availed ourselves of it, might have carried us up to the pilot's ground.

SYDNEY.

Awful and outrageous conduct of bushrangers.—Mr. John Hume shot—Mr. Oakes's house burnt—One Bushranger shot!—On the night of Monday last, the 20th instant, Mr. John Hume late of Appin and the Fish River, hearing the report of shots, and justly conceiving that the house of his neighbour, John Cooper, of Gunning, on the Yass road, was being attacked by bushrangers, called on his servants to accompany him, in order to assist and protect his neighbours. Some of his servants accordingly did accompany him, and on reaching Mr. Cooper's they found there three armed bushrangirs. One of these villan's immediately asked who Mr. Hume was, the latter made the same inquiry of the villains; the answer he received was a ball from a gun or pistol; the robber, perceiving that the poor gentleman was not actually dead, fired a second and third shot, all of which passed through different parts of his body. Mr. Hume's men were either very great cowards or were badly armed; it is perhaps owing to one or both of these causes that the whole of the bushrangers made their escape. The account of his death having reached his residence, a cart was despatched for the body, still warm and reeking with blood, a sad sight for his disconsolate family, consisting of eight children, the greater number of whom even being little females, all of whom are deprived of a father and protector. Mr. Hume lost his life while endeavouring to protect his neighbour; he may thus be-called a *martyr* to *charity*. The bushrangers detained his body for some hours.

The residence of Mr. Oakes, at the Crooknell, was fired by bushrangers and totally consumed, on the night of Sunday, the 19th instant, and one of his servants shot dead. It is said that a second servant was burnt in the house. The robbers attacked the place, [illegible] well defended from within, the roof fire to the house.

On the night of Friday, the tent or canvas covering, under gentlemen named Barclay and [illegible] been residing for some months, pitched in the neighbourhood of [illegible] thur's property at Taralga, where have some flocks of sheep, which they to convey to some of the new settlements, entered by two armed bushrangers. Messrs. Barclay and Webb being in the tent, and armed scorned to give up whatever property they had to the robbers; one of the latter presented a gun at one of the gentlemen; the gun missed fire, and one bushranger instantly made off. His companion inguilt was not, however, so fortunate; Mr. Barclay shot him dead. Two of the Goulburn mounted police went in instant pursuit of the bushranger who escaped.—*Australasian Chronicle, January* 28.

The Natives.—There is no compact, no covenant of any kind, between the British Government and the Aboriginal inhabitants of Australia. We have taken possession of the country on the simple ground that *might* is *right*. When the original owners of the soil, famishing with hunger, and driven to desperation by the loss of the fish and the game on which they subsisted, chance in their wanderings to come upon a shepherd with a flock of sheep, being the stronger party, they kill him and help themselves with a little meat to satisfy the cravings of hunger. They are then, when apprehended, shot, or tried by a jury of their enemies and hanged—for what. for following the example we have set them, and acting on the principle *might* is *right*. But it is said, "What can be done with the savages? They will not adopt our custom; they will not cease to lead a wandering life; they seem not to be the same race of men with us. They are, in a word, the last connecting link between man and the brute." So say all the "Guide Books," all the "months residences in Australia," and all "the Counsels to Emigrants," with which England is inundated. So thought we until we penetrated into the bush, and held converse, almost every day for months, with these children of nature. They are *not* the degraded and unintellectual beings which ignorance or prejudice has thus represented them; they are, on the contrary, where they have not come too closely in contract with European vice and corruption, as manly, brave, and intelligent, as people living in a savage state could well be supposed to be The males in some of the tribes are among the finest formed men we have ever seen. We have joined in their exercises, and have received from them lessons in throwing their weapons, the teacher exhibiting all the patience and attention of a professor of gymnastics. Besides, is it not notorious that they learn English with the greatest facility? Is it not then preposterous that they are incapable of civilization.—But, we may be asked, what is the method we would propose, by which the black natives of Australia may be civilized and enlightened? We confess we are hardly prepared with an answer.—*Australasian Chronicle.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Hobart Town Markets, Feb. 14th.

Wheat, 14s to 16s per bushel; barley, English 4s to 6s 6d; ditto, (Cape) 4s to 4s 4d; oats old 6s 6d to 7s; hay, (old) 5l 10s per ton; ditto, new 4l 10s to 5l; potatoes, 6l; flour, (fine) 40l to 45l Wheat still keeps coming into market very slowly which causes the article to maintain the above high quotation.—Very little wheat has been brought in, but as the contracts are on the point of being made known, the price may be expected to be, in a few days, more regular, and the supply more abundant. We understand the tenders range from 10s to 11s 8d per bushel.

Launceston Markets.—Wheat, 8s to 10s per bushel.

It may be important to consumers, perhaps, to know that there is a good stock of sawn and split timber now on hand. This may be accounted for, by the great demand of colonial timber at Port Adelaide and Port Phillip having received a temporary check from the great importation, from which the price of timber has been reduced full twenty-five per cent in the last six months. The likely to take place and a further reduction is —*Launceston Advertiser.*

The price of bread has immediately after harvest. per cent. this week—*Ibid.*

portionate reduction has fallen nearly twenty-five wheat or flour, we are not aware that a pro- to account for it has taken place, either in Last week The bakers no doubt, will be able this week the price sudden fall in the staff of life- ton Advertiser, Feb. pound loaf, sold for 1s. 6l.; ly 1s. 2d. only.—*Launces-*

PORT

ETS, FEB. 28.—FLIP.

MAR subsided, by th with a portion The alarm has me de the timely arrival of vessels of this article on wise town of Melbourne would t of bread, there not being another hand. The Government Flour die,' this day, at 25s. per bag of

—Hams, none in the market but ed after, and would realize 1s. 2d to r pound. Of pork we have but a scanty is much in demand from 7d. to 10d. per Butter of a superior quality is in great also Cheese especially good colonial, selling at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; English, 1s. 9d.: Dutch, 2s. to 2s. 6l. per pound. ting the above, a small quantity of hams, 0) have made their appearance, and ought up at 1s. 6d. per pound.

ge.—A few days ago a party of police charge one of the blacks who had been charge of sheep stealing. hands

had nearly successes stealing association of [illegible] where he was secured by numbers and secured. He is now in the jail awaiting his transmission to Sydney for trial on the original charge of sheep stealing. A flaw in the indictement, or some other legal tomfoolery, will doubtless cast this "interesting" creature once more adrift to feed on fat mutton at the stockholder's expense. —*Ibid.*

The Funeral of Captain Chesse of the Mary Ridgway afforded, on Sunday last, a solemn and affecting scene. The late commander had been for years a sinking victim of consumption. While the vessel was passing the heads, on Friday, he died, as a seamen should, upon his own peculiar element. Upon coming to the anchorage ground, arrangements were entered into with the captains of the other vessels in harbour to perform the melancholy ritual of the burial service over the body of their deceased brother. At one, p. m. on Sunday, procession of boats consisting of the gigs of each ship, left the side of the *Mary Ridgway*; these, which were seven in number, bearing the Union Jack from a staff in the stern-sheets, towed in a line the boat which carried the coffin of the late Master. About fifty individuals filled the boats, who pulled in funeral order up the Yarra Yarra to the site of Melbourne. Here disembarking, they bore the coffin to the cemetery of the English Church, where the rites of the dead were performed by Rev. Mr. Wilson, and the body consigned to its kindred clay.—*Port Phillip Gazette, February*, 18.

European Intelligence.

SICILY

The inhabitants of the Island of Sicily seeing the prospect of a ferment between the English and Neapolitan Governments, in the dispute relative to the "Sulphur Question," have issued the following proclamation. It is full of spirit; and we heartily wish they had the means of ridding themselves of the yoke which has hung round their necks in the shape of Monarchy, for so many years. They have not. The attempt, however, and may be productive of much misery, there was not a more enlightened people in the world than Sicily: but the existence of Monarchy has had a withering effect, and she has been gradually sinking in prosperity, and her people are daily becoming more enslaved. For a long time past great discontent has prevailed among the Sicilians, and nothing has been wanting save the power to sever the connection with Naples. Therefore it is that the present time has been chosen to agitate this bold measure, in the hope that the English Government will sympathise with their cause, and indirectly aid it by blocking the coasts of Sicily, and thus preventing the disembarkation of the Neapolitan troops to suppress the revolt. We have no idea that these anticipations will be realized, or that the Prince of Capua, the brother of the reigning sovereign, and resident in this country, will accede to the desires of those parties who wish to nominate him King. This country, also, will be no way desirous, at the present juncture, to be embroiled in any such revolutionary struggle. The following is the proclamation alluded to:—

Sicilians!—The hour of liberty and independence of Sicily has already arrived. The strength of our efforts of 1836 would not have been frustrated to recover our national independence, had not the effects of the ravanges of the cholera almost destroyed our population. Much Sicilation blood tinged at that unhappy pireod the servile hands of the Neapolitans. The generous shades of those patriotic martyrs cry from their tombs for vengeance. Their blood will be the prolific seed of our liberty and political emancipation. We swear it Nooting ago, the brave Belgians were oppressed under the yoke of Holland. Such was the fiat of the infamous Congress of Vienna, which deprived us of our privileges and our nationality. But the Belgians' imitating the enthusiastic heroism of a great nation, threw off the chains of dependence. They rose in mass and conquered; for the united will of the people is victory personified England allied with France compelled the absolute Monarchs of Europe to recognize the independence of Belgium, and a Constitutional King was placed at the head of the Government. France, Spain, Portugal and Greece, have, by the determined will of their people, changed their institutions and their Princes within the short interval of ten years. The despots of Europe have looked on and have been silent. We, who were the first to give to the world, by one unanimous movement the unheard of example of the complete destruction of our oppressors—we still know how to deserve and regain independence. Sicilians. to arms! England is still indignant at the recollection of the violated faith—of the flagrant treachery—committed in abolition of the Constitution proclaimed by Lord William Bentinck in our island as a pledge of gratitude from the powerful British nation. We were faithful to England throughout the duration of a long-continued war, We fouth for her, and in concert with her. Our lives and our preperty were for amny years willingly placed at her disposal. We have not a emre reliance, but a right to reckon on the gratitude of great Britain. The time for recompense has its destined term. That period is now at hand. Our hopes and our just expectation will be religed. Our independence having just been declared, we will nominate a constitutional king, and we willichoose him even out of the Bourbon family, for we make war not against individuals, but against principle Prince Charles of Capua is born amongst us. He is a Sicilian, oppressed and unfortunate, and like he is the victim of caprice and absolutism Exiled from Naples because he would not bow the nek to the rancid maixms of a blind despotism and absurd etiquette, he was obliged to seek an asylum in England. He has now resided four years in London, .here the liberality of his sentiments, as well has the propriaty of his conduct, have won for him the love, the esteem, and the sympathy of the British people. We know the great interest he takes in our political situation and the partial affection with which he is animated towards us. He shall be our constitutional King. The Princess penlope of Capua his consort connected by relationship with the first families in England, who will doubtless procure important aid from their generous and opulent fellow-citizens. palermo, on becomig the seat of a brilliant court instantly attract multitudes of foreigners, who will stimulate and augment the circulation of money amongst us. Our new Government, founded on the adamantine basis of a popular constitution, will afford the best possible gaurantee for the preservation of public order, liberty, equality of rights, and independence And you, O industrious strangers, who, attracted by the natural rich of our fertile soil' are come with your capital to establish yourselves amongst us, and who have endeavoured to lay open the commerce of every part of the globe to our numerous products you need no longer fear any violation of public faith. As long as you may think fit to remain with us. your security and property shall be as sacred as our own Henceforth we will from with you only one family, one sole interest shall animate us all. We have one object in common—the welfare and independence of Sicily Our future constitutional King, taugh in misfortune school, and often an admiring auditor of the English Parliamentary debates, will religiously respect whatever treaties of alliance and commerce we may, on the principles of reciprocal advantage, contract with foreign nations. Sicilians to arms! Let us drive from our isle the Neapolitans, who ebsorb all our resources' and who, looking upon us as slaves, or *adscripti gleba*, have reduced this beautiful and fertile land, once the cradle of civilization and the granary of Italy, to receive the first element of life. To arms, Sicilians! to arms! The hour of our political emancipation is at han. The first signal of our glorious enterprise, the powerful British fleet stationed at Malta, will surround our extensive coast' and protect our ports from the disembaraktion of the cemerinary hordes who are enrolled under the degraded banners of the imbicile and presumptuous ruler of Napes. Meanwhile we will convoke our ancient parliament; we will form volunteer corps; we will establish in every part of the island a national guard, and, if our oppressors do not fly with precipitation at the first sight of our national standard, let them tremble while they recollect the Sicilian vespers. 'Viva the independence of of Sicily!' 'Vivi the constitution!' "Viva King Charles I" Viva England. Sicily, 1840.—Weekly Dispatch, May 3.

EXPRESS FROM FALMOUTH.

[The following appeared in a second edition of *The Times* of yesterday:—]

We have received the subjoined letter by the Iberia steamer, which arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, with the Malta and Peninsula mails. Her dates of leaving are—from Gibraltar the 23d of April, Cadiz the 24th, Lisbon the 27th, Oporto the 28th, and Vigo the 29th.

This vessel's arrival was delayed by some damage occurring to her machinery on Thursday last. She has brought home from 100 to 140 passengers, most of whom were expected to land and go on by other conveyances, as the steamer (from her accident) could not proceed to the eastward, in consequence of the wind blowing strongly from that quarter.

"LISBON, APRIL 27, 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

"Personal quarrels upon political grounds between the Chartist and Setembrist partisans still unhappily continue at Oporto.

"The privates of the Municipal Guard of that city, who of late have been imprudently taught to deal in politics, threaten to become troublesome through disobedience to the Setembrist officers of that corps, whom they, it would appear, look upon as being no longer worthy to command them.

"Her Majesty the Queen having completed her third month of pregnancy, a *portoria* has been issued that prayers *pro felici partu* be offered up in all the churches and monasteries during three successive days, to commence on the 1st of the ensuing month of May.

"The guerillas in the south are becoming dissatisfied among themselves. A notorious chief, Ruivo, and five of his followers, were assassinated a few days since by predatory banditti; and the desire the inhabitants now manifest to get rid of their persecutors, by taking up arms and repelling them by force, promises to lead to their speedy annihilation.

"The *Nacional* Journal of Friday last, under the head of 'English Creditors,' gratefully observes—'As for our part, we shall always uphold the placing of all our creditors upon an equality, and it appears to us that it would be as well, as a set-off of our credits with England, to give up the claim upon Colombo and the liquidations of the Peninsular war, and send these British creditors to * * * * and at once please them at the greatest sacrifice.'

"Arrived, on the 24th, the Tagus steam-packet, from London and Falmouth, with the mail of the 18th inst.; the Pluto, East India Company's steamer, from Villa Nova de Portemao (where she has had her machinery repaired), for the purpose of being hauled on shore on the south side of the Tagus to examine her bottom, and endeavour to discover a supposed leak; on the 25th, the Iberia steam-packet, from Gibraltar and Cadiz.

"Sailed, on the 26th, the Tagus steam-packet, for Cadiz and Gibraltar.

"Foreign ships of war in the Tagus—Donegal Revenge, and Triuculo, British; La Coquette corvette, French.

Exchange upon London at 30 days' sight, 56. to 56¼d. per milrei; discount on ex-paper money, 59 to 60 per cent.—*Times, May* 6.

"A. Y."

AGITATION IN IRELAND.

Our Dublin correspondent furnishes us with the following animated account of the movement throughout Ireland against the Stanley Bill:—

Even during the eventful struggle for Catholic emancipation, or the still more exciting periods when the reform administration required the determined expression of the popular voice for its sustainment, I never witnessed so simultaneous, so earnest, so national a display of the increasing power, wealth and intelligence of the thoroughly united Liberal party in this country. The Tories will soon discover that Lord Stanley is the evil genius of their faction. The Irish Reformers have already found that his name is the best watchword for developing their giant strength. Three provincial meetings for the province of Ulster, in Belfast, on Thursday next; the province of Leinster, in Dublin, on Tuesday next; the province of Connaught, in Ballinasloe, on Thursday next, have already been convened; and the requisition for Munster is in preparation. Amongst the signatures to the Ulster requisition are the Earl of Gosford, Lord Acheson, Earl of Leitrim, Lord Clements, Count de Salis, Col. Gaulfield, S. Crawford, Ross, of Rosstrevor, and a host of men of mark and sterling patriotism, Protestants, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. Lord Gosford is to preside at the meeting, in consequence of the severe illness of Lord Charlemont. The Leinster requisition is signed by five hundred names, headed by Lord Brabazon, and including all the leading Reformers of the province. In regard to wealth, station, and intelligence, a more splendid requisition has never been published for the metropolitan province. The Connaught requisition, headed by Lord French, bears all the same characteristics. The counties are also assembling in their separate localities. The town and parish meetings still continue. In fine, the whole country has been set in motion, has been excited and convulsed by the atrocious bill of the renegade Reformer, Lord Stanley. Dublin is of course active in the fray. The following is an account of the last meeting:—

"TRADES' UNION.—An extraordinary meeting of this body was held on Saturday, at the Adephi Theatre, for the purpose of adopting tmeasures preparatory to the aggregate meeting of the province of Leinster, on Tuesday. Mr. O'Connell was received with the most deafening shouts of applause.

"Mr. Holbrook proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—'That we deem it the bounden duty of every Irishman who at all values the rights, liberties, and franchises of the people, to come forward boldly and fearlessly, and at once, both by his presence and his speech, at the great Aggregate Meeting to denounce Lord Stanley's villanous Irish disfranchisement bill; and any Irishman remaining behind on that great occasion should be deemed a traitor to his country.'

"Mr. A. Kerwin seconded the resolution.

"Mr. Reynolds proposed the next resolution:—'That we hail with satisfaction and delight that the great question,' to which the energies of this body have been undeviatingly devoted, is now before the country; and we hereby pledge this meeting to co-operate with our respected representative, Daniel O'Connell, in obtaining justice for our oppressed country, convinced as we are that the only real and substantial justice for Ireland is solely to be achieved by the restoration of our plundered Parliament.

"Mr. O'Connell then rose, and was received with the most enthusiastic and deafening cheering, which continued for a considerable time. The whole theatre, which was crowded to the very ceiling, re-echoed with the plaudits of the meeting. (After waiting until silence could be restored for several moments, Mr. O'Connell at length proceeded.) I stand here in rather an awkward predicament (hear, hear.) I have been called to second a resolution, and I do not approve of it—(hear, and laughter)—and the reason that I do not approve of it is, that I think it too wordy. (Hear.) There is too much circumlocution about it, and not enough of repeal in it. (Loud cheers.) I want no unnecessary phraseology—no palaver. I am distinctly and only for the repeal of the union. (Tremendous cheering, which was repeated for several minutes.) The resolution talks of obtaining justice. Now just think of obtaining justice from the Imperial Parliament. That is a commodity they had never dealt in, therefore it is useless for us to expect it from them. (Cheers and Laughter.) Why, what justice had they given us since the union? I came here to-night, not for the purpose of making a speech, but to do business; and I accordingly at once declare before this numerous assemblage of my constituents, whom I feel happy to see congregated before me, that from this time forward the only object of a political nature which shall engage my attention during the remainder of my existence is the restoration of the Irish Parliament—(renewed cheering for several minutes)—although I shall not refuse to give my humble aid and co-operation in every effort made for the advancement of the privileges of the English people, whether for the increase of their franchises or the diminution of their burdens—though I will vote for the extension of their suffrage to as great an extent as can possibly be obtained for the people of England and for the people of Scotland—though I shall assist them in looking for the establishment of the vote by ballot, and the shortening of the duration of Parliament, as well as every other measure calculated to forward the Democratic principles of the English nation. Though I say I shall assist them with all the powers and abilities I am possessed of in all these objects, still the great—the main object which I am resolved to follow through the remainder of my political life will from this moment be continually the repeal of the legislative union at present existing between Great Britain and Ireland. (Great and continued cheers.) The mere making of this declaration to you gives me in itself the most inexpressible pleasure, as I find myself after it disembarrassed of a thousand matters which had pressed upon me. The singleness of the object which I have now before me makes my task so easily comprehended that I am enabled more strongly to comprehend it, and, like *Romeo*, I can cry out—

"My bosom lord sits lightly on his throne."

(Cheers). I feel my heart got light in making this announcement, and dest still stronger than before for the repeal, and, your approbation is still a greater encouragement to my future exertions. (Cheers.) I would not have troubled you with these observations were it not that I think it necessary to explain my views as fully as possible to you, in consequence of having introduced in the New National Association the alternative of justice or repeal; and I wish to assure you that that alternative does not lighten my determination, or make me less determined to prosecute the repeal, though I thought it more prudent to place it in the title of the association, for the purpose of taking away any excuse which they might have for assailing us while insisting on the repeal alone, as I now give them the alternative of doing us justice if they wish to preserve the union.

"A Voice—You have waited for them too long

"Mr. O'Connell: Let the person who interrupted me understand me correctly. I am here determined not to pause one moment in looking for the repeal, but I wish it to be known, that if the English people wish to prevent me from succeeding, they may take away my followers from me, by granting to us all that we desire in the way of equal justice with them.—(Cheers.) They may grant us as much they wish for the purpose of counteracting the evils which have arisen from the absence of our domestic legislature, but, mistake me not, I mean not to delay my object on that account.—(hear, hear.) The hon. and learned gentleman then went over some of the arguments used in his speech on Thursday, to prove that England was not disposed to do justice to Ireland, and that repeal was necessary to promote the welfare of the country. He would go back to England to contend for the liberties of his native land, and the people would stand by him,—(Cheers, and cries of "We will,") There was only one hope for them, that was the repeal. They should get it.—(A voice: "We must.") If they took his advice they would get it. —(Cheers.) It was prophesied by many that they would not succeed. He listened to such prophesies with the utmost complacency; and when he predicted that they would succeed, he rested hopes upon the energy and union of the Irish nation, and he was convinced that they would succeed.—(Cheers.) It might be said there would be some difficulty in escaping the meshes of the law, but the people need not fear when they had an old lawyer like him to guide them. They were beginning the repeal of the union there that night—they were at it already. (Loud cheers.) This was their first step they were not to violate the law—they were determined unanimously not to violate the law. The second step was to join the National Association. They should have such an association as they had before (the Catholic Association), and they should remember that it was for repeal—distinctly for repeal. (Loud cheers.) If he had £100,000 in bank, subscribed by repealers, he had no hesitation in saying that they would have repeal in six months. (Cheers.) The amount of subscriptions would demonstrate the national feeling as to the repeal of the union. This was his constitutional plan. Their country was in their hands. By peaceable, legal, constitutional agitation they would obtain repeal. There should, he repeated, be no violence, no outrage—they should prove that they wished to be a nation, and, with God's help, a nation they would be, (Loud and vehement cheering.)

"The resolution which Mr. O'Connell seconded was then amended as follows:—'That it is the opinion of this meeting that the only justices for Ireland is in the restoration of her dometic Parliament.'

"Mr. O'Connell rose and said: I have only one word to say. You will see by the placards the day of the meeting. (Great cheering.) Oh, if Scorpion Stanley heard that! I wish some of you would translate it into Irish for him. Let as many of you as can conveniently attend be present at the meeting, in order to put down the Orange lads if they make their appearance, and it is my particular wish that as many teetotallers as possible should attend.

"The meeting then separated, giving three loud and long continued cheers for the Queen, Repeal, and O'Connell."—(Chronicle.)—*Gal. Mess., May* 1.

SCOTLAND.

From the Spectator, May 2.

"6. Because, in consequence of the Commission having itself thus violated the laws of the Church, not less than the law of the land, scenes the most deeply to be deplored, as they affect the peace, piety, and character of the country have occurred and are occurring in the district of Strathbogie—laying the foundation of lasting feuds and animosities, withdrawing men's minds from the great truth and obligations of pure and undefiled religion, grievously wounding the peace and destroying the usefulness of pastors hitherto respected and beloved by their parishioners; and until they committed the alleged spiritual offence of *obeying the law of the land*, enjoying the esteem and confidence of all intrusted to their pastoral care.

"7 Because the dissentients and complainers—if these illegal and ecclesiastically incompetent attempts are persisted in—cannot look forward to any other result than the utter overthrow of the National Church of Scotland; fully persuaded as they are that if the next General Assembly shall proceed to confirm the sentence passed by the Commission on minitters and probationers whose only crime is obedience to the law as adjudged by her Majesty's courts of justice, her Majesty's Representative in that Assembly will find it his duty to dissolve that venerable body.

"8 Because, by adopting the deliverance moved by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, peace would in a great measure have been restored to the disturbed parishes, while the jurisdiction claimed by the Church in the powers assumed by this Commission would not have compromised, but

left as it now stands to the decision of the next General Assembly.

"For these and other reasons, to be urged at the bar of the next General Assembly, the undersigned dissent and complain.

(Signed) "JAMES BRYCE," &c. &c.&c.

It is not expected that the Assembly will act in a more rational manner at their next meeting than heretofore, but that the "deliverances" of the Commission will be affirmed; in which case, it is not improbable that the Queen's Commissioner, to whose safe keeping the prerogative and rights of the Crown are committed, will disolve the Assembly. Dr. Chalmers and his party are prepared for such an event, and have fixed upon a Moderator who, after the Lord Commissioner has departed, will, like another Henderson, order new canlles to be brought. Dr. Hill was the clergyman who, according to the established arrangements between the two parties in the Assembly, was to have been Moderator; but he is a "Moderate" or "Constatutional" Churchman and therefore not to be depended upon in the coming struggle: so he is set aside by the "Wild men" without ceremony.

The following declaration has been signed by 171 ministers and by 282 elders of the Church of Scotland—

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being ministres and elders of the Church of Scotland by law established, influenced by an anxious regard for the welfare of that Church, an earnset desire to open a way for extricating her from her present perilous position, and an irresistible sense of duty, feel it necessary to declare as follows, viz.—

"1. That we entertain the most profound respect for the law of the land, by which our Church is endowed and protected, and hold it incumbent on the ecclesiastical authorities to yield obedience to that law as laid down by the judgement of the Court of Session and House of Lords.

"2 That we are fully convinced and do conscentiously believe, that in yielding this obedience we shall not sacrifice any of the principles of our Church, or violate the allieance which we owe to its Divine Head and King.

"3. That esteeming our venerable ecclesiastica establishment one of the greatest b'essings which a gracious God has bestowed on our land, and desiring, in singleness of heart, to uphold it ageeiably to its standards, and to the practice of our forefathers from the carliest times, we lament the recent conflicting procedure which has taken place in the civil and ecclesiastical judicatories, as injurous to the interests of religion and dangerous to the constitution of our church; and hold it to be the socred duty of all, its members to use their best endeavours for putting an end to a state of things so much to be deplored.

"4. That whilst we are decidedly opposed to the obolition of patronage, we nevertheless think it most material to the welfare of our Church that every possible precaution should be taken to prevent unfit presentees from being settled in parishes; and although this appears to use to be, in a great measure, already secured by the ecclesiastical arrangements previously existing, yet we will readily concur in framing and enforcing such additional regulations, in conformity to the law of the land, as may be judged amply sufficient to accomplish this most important object."

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

From the Times, May 2.

A grand morning concert took place at Store-street Music-hall yesterday. The arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Blewitt. Mr. H. R. Bishop acted as conductor, and presided at the pianoforte. Among the vocalists were Messrs. Francis, Hobbs, Fitzwilliam, Bradbury, Borrani, J. Bennett, W. Harrison, Purday, Parry, jun., Gear, and Signor Tamburini, the Misses Williams, Mrs. Toulmio, Miss Rainforth, Miss Lucombe, &c. The instrumental performers were M. Benedict, Mr. Grattan Cooke, and M. Ole Bull. The performances consisted of glees, songs, and duets, besides some very beautiful fantasias, and the finale of "God save the Queen." The solo on the pianoforte, M. Benedict, was a very splendid performance, and was properly appreciated by the company. The solo on the violin, M. Ole Bull, was however the most attractive of all the instrumental performances; it was deservedly encored; the distinguished violinist, however, favoured the audience with "God save the Queen," with variations, which he executed in a masterly manner. A ballad, composed by Mr. Blewitt, was sung for the first time by Mr. Hobbs with considerable effect; it is full of sweetness and melody, commencing, "Oh, weep no more dearest." The aria. "Non piu andrai" (*Le Nozze di Figaro*), Mozart, was given by Signor Tamburini in his most happy manner, and rapturously encored. Mr. Parry, jun., sang a new song, "Wanted a Governess," composed by himself, with great comic effect, and was encored. The concert was well attended. The great rooom was filled with company.

HANOVER, April 26.—Yesterday an express brought the melancholy news of the death of the Minister of War, General Count Von Alten. He had obtained leave of absence for a year to recover his health in the mild climate of Southern Italy. Unhappily he did not live to return home. The body is to be brought to Hanover. Count Von Alten must have been in his 70th year; we hear nothing of his successor to the office of Minister of War. Since his absence the duties of the office have been performed by Lieutenant Count Von Kielmansegge.

WARSAW, April 6.—The English mission for the conversion of the Jews, consisting partly of English emissaries, partly of German mystics, who held meetings here—these became bolder—found protection under Golowson's Administration, and even ventured to annoy the Protestant consistory in the most unheard of manner, and with impunity, have now had their assemblies forbidden, and all preaching prohibited. It is notorious that these pious gentlemen, during the war and afterwards, suffered themselves to be employed as spies, and did much mischief by their denunciations. They are now humbled by the hands that they served. We must, however, do justice to the English company. The system of espionage was the act of individual members, and was not even known in London, much less approved. Most of the guilty persons are Germans, and among them several converted Jews, by whose conversion therefore, not much is gained.—*Hamburg paper.*

JASSY, April 9.—The last accounts from Odessa bring little that is worthy of notice. No particular movements were observeable among the troops; on the contrary, everything seemed likely to remain in the same state of tranquility as for some months past. M. Sauveur de la Chapolle, who had arrived from Constantinople, was performing quarantine at Odessa. M. Sauveur, who is French Consul-General at Tefils, will remain only a short time at Odessa, and then proceed to his post. Several French ships were in that port laden with timber for ships building, and only waiting for a fair wind to sail for Toulon, Bordeaux, and Brest. It is inferred from this, that the naval armaments of France are to be on a more extensive scale than required from the circumstances of the moment. How far these conjectures are well founded, I am unable to determine.

MURDER IN FRANCE OF A MAN BY HIS WIFE.

(From the *Gazette des Tribunaux.*)

COURT OF ASSIZES AT LA MAYENNE.

(M. REGNIER, PRESIDENT.)

Perrino Besnard 16 years ago married one Grimault. The latter, who was his wife's elder by 2 years, was supposed to be possessed of some property, which circumstance, it is said, on the par of the former, led to the marriage. Their union, however, was unfortunate, and but a few months had elapsed when Grimault found himself compelled to leave his wife and his farm, and become a servant in a small country establishment. Grimault and his wife seldom saw each other, and during the separation she gvae birth to two children.

She had from her mother some real property, farmed out at a rent of 36f. to Labbe and Peurois, two cultivators of Saint Germain. The rent had been received for some years by her self, but her husband having the tenants assigned to him by the *juge de paix*, had it is decreed that future payments should be paid only into his hand and in the presence of M. Lezay, a notary at Caille. Labbe and Peurois still owed rent for the period ending on All Saints Day.

The woman Grimault, who resided at Petit Cheoroliais, in the commune of Moutiers, went in the evening of Saturday the 23d November to Saint Poix, to the farm occupied by Jeger, with whom Grimault was living as servant, and said she wanted him to receive some money at Cuille that was due to them, at the same time reproaching him for not coming to meet her as she had requested a fortnight ago Grimault at first refused to undertake the journey, saying he was sure he would not be paid, and after contesting the point some time agreed (though with much reluctance) that his wife should share his bed, as there was no convenience for lodging her.

The next day, having finished his work, Grimault quitted the farm, accompanied by his wife, and arrived at Cuille the 24th November about 10 o'clock in the morning, which place they left between 12 and 1 o'clock, turned into the wood of Landelles, situated two kilometres from Cuille on the side of the road they had taken.

At half-past 1 the woman Grimault returned also towards Cuille, where she arrived before 2 o'clock.

On the following day the body of Grimault was found in the wood of Landelles lying on the back, 50 *metres* from the high road. A cord about the thickness of the finger, and fastened by several knots, was drawn tightly round the neck, making a deep furrow; there was a large wound on the chin, and a contusion of the nose which had discharged black blood, over-stained the face. The *enveloppes* of the brain, and the cerebral mass were gorged with blood. Grimault had died of asphyxia, brought on by strangulation.

The woman Grimault, by the death of her husband, would have the administration of his personal effects, and by virtue of her position as guardian of his children, would come into possession of any money that the industrious and economical Grimault might have at the time of his decease. Thus then she was interested in the event, and a few days before Nov. 24, she remarked to some one, who was talking to her about rich persons, "And I shall be rich, too, soon, if my old man would but die." And the day after the commission of the crime she was heard to say, "I have been wishing for this a long time, that he would die a sudden death."

That she was present at the time of the murder there is very little doubt, but could not, without the assistance of another, strangle a man naturally stronger than herself, and capable of opposing a successful resistance. Her accomplice was one Jeusse, who for nine years had resided in the same village, and carried on an adulterous intercourse with her, and had, in the commune of Domalen, the reputation of being a drunkard and libertine. To all appearance, the project of murdering Grimault had been formed between them a fortnight prior to the 24th of November, if he (Grimault) had kept his wife's appointment at Caille, as Jeusse and she were seen together on that very day in several *cabarets* of the commune. Jeusse, who was first taken into custody, contrived to scale a wall of 13 feet high, and has escaped from the prison of Châteaugoutier.

The motive held out by the woman Grimault to induce her husband to go to Cailê, is a proof of premeditation, as Labbè and Peurois have both declared that they never signified their intention of coming on that day to pay their rent.

The system of negation which she has adopted does not accord with the avowals she previously made to the wives of the brigadier of Cuillê and of a *gendarme*, wherein she stated that, having entered the wood of Landelles with her husband, they were surprised by a strange man, who attacked Grimault; that she then ran away, and that she did not know what took place afterwards.

It appears, however, from the examination, that the woman Grimault, on the 24th of November, entered a *cabaret* at Cuillê, and made signs to a man of about 30 years of age, and apparently possessing more than ordinary strength, and, after taking a small glass of brandy, had some conversation with him in an undertone. This man the witnesses have identified with the person of Jeussé, with whom she probably had an understanding.

When the woman Grimault joined her husband in the cemetery, the man before alluded to passed close by Grimault, as if to observe what sort of person he had to encounter; then went in the direction of La Guerche, retraced his steps, went into the house of one Feucher, where Grimault and his wife were drinking a bottle of cider. Feigned not to know the latter. Followed then at a distance of about 100 paces, when they directed their steps towards Saint Poix. Was afterwards seen near the wood of Landelles. Exchanged some words with the woman Grimault. Appeared to continue his way toward Saint Poix, while she returned to Cuillê. Then entered the wood, passed through it, and reappeared in the main road, hurrying rapidly towards Cuillê, when he was seen talking with the woman Grimault at 2 o'clock, at the back of the church. According to the confession of the woman Grimault, her husband, when he left with her the residence of M. Jeger had 30f. in pieces of five, which were not found about him, while Jeussé, who had no money the day before, and had even borrowed some *sous* of his master, shewed three or four pieces of five at La Guerche. His emotion was so great, that the barber, when he wished to be shaved, at first refused, and only consented after repeated objections.

At first the woman Grimault would not name the man whom she had met, and with whom she had secret interviews at Cuillé, but being pressed she told the *juge d'instruction* that she had already seen him, but could not exactly tell where. She afterwards confessed that his name was Jeussé, and that he had lent her the money, which she still owed him.

Jeussé began by denying his presence at Cuillé on the 24th, and being forced to confess, excused the falsehood by stating that the woman, Grimault, had made him promise not to speak of their interview. He said he had been at Cuillê to receive from her 20f. which he had lent her.

The woman, Grimault, whose eyes had remained dry during the examination of the witnesses, and the tenable arguments of the public officer, shed many tears when her defending counsel endeavoured to prevail on the jury to admit attenuating circumstances.

On the verdict of the jury, the woman, Grimault was condemned to death.

Jeussé twice escaped the *gendarmes*, who are still (April 28) in pursuit of him, and it is said he is wandering about the country armed with a cudgel and pistols, and in the company of two men, who are thought to be deserters.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ROBBERY, AND ATTEMPTED VIOLATION OF A FEMALE.—On Thursday the magistrates were engaged for a considerable time in the investigation of a charge of robbery, prefered by a Mrs. M. Simmonds, against *William Knight*, the driver of cab No. 1, 689, and wearing badge No. 5,540, who was accused of stealing 5l. 10s. in money, besides a watch, two gold rings, a scarf, and two handkerchiefs, her property. Policeman 193 M division, stated that on Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, while on duty at Maze-pond, he observed a cab, unattended, standing in a lonely place, near a hop warehouse, at the rear of St. Thomas's Hospital. He went up, and hearing a noise inside he opened the door, and asked who was there; upon which the prisoner answered, "It's only me," old fellow; I am waiting here for a fare that's coming presently. The policeman, however, placed his hand inside the vehicle, and immediately felt a woman's dress; upon which the prisoner got out, and, getting on the box, was about to drive away, when he was prevented by the policeman who, by this time, had called two gentlemen who happened to be passing at some distance to his assistance. On examining the cab, the policeman discovered the complainant lying along the seat with her clothes disarranged, and she, herself, in a state of insensibility, and apparently perfectly unconscious of all that was passing around her. On this discovery the policeman and one of the gentlemen got into the cab and supported the complainant, while the other gentleman and the prisoner ascended the box and drove off to the station-house in Southwarkbridge-road. On their arrival at the station-house, the complainant revived sufficiently to be enabled to state that she missed her watch, two gold rings, 5l. 10s. in money, and some other articles. Upon this information the cab was examined, but none of the property she had specified was discovered, but her shawl was found crammed into a hole under the cushion of the seat, and had every appearance of having been deposited there for concealment, and amongst the straw at the bottom of the cap a bunch of keys, besides a hall door key, and some half-pence belonging to her were found. The prisoner was questioned by the inspector on duty, but he denied that the complainant had lost any thing while in his cab, and in accounting for the fact of his having been found in the vehicle under such circumstances, he made an admission that he had got into it for the purpose of having criminal intercourse with the complainant, who he found was under the influence of liquor when she first hired him at the rank opposite St. George's church, in the Borough. The complainant, however, contradicted this latter assertion, and at the same time expressed her disinclination to make any charge then against the prisoner, who, after having been searched, and none of the missing property found in his possession, was set at liberty, on giving his name and address. The complainant soon afterwards recovered, so as to be enabled to proceed to where she lived, at Dockhead, after enumerating the different articles she missed to the inspector, who made an entry of them in the book kept at the station-house for that purpose. The following morning however, the complainant made her appearance again at the station-house, and having adverted to the affair of the previous night, said that she strongly suspected her property had been taken by the cabman. The prisoner was accordingly taken into custody in the course of the same evening, and brought on the following morning to this Court. The complainant's statement of the transaction was to this effect:—That she was a married woman, and expected her husband home from abroad every day. That on the evening in question she went to see a friend off from the Elephant and Castle who was going into the country, and that on her return she went into St. George's church to hear some sacred music. After leaving the church she called a cab off the stand close at hand, and the prisoner came forward, to whom she offered 1s. 3d. for taking her to Dockhead, but she ultimately agreed to give him 1s. 6d., and that having got into the vehicle she was driven off. They, however, had not proceeded far, when the prisoner pulled up at the door of a public-house, and having alighted, came up to the window, and asked her to treat him to some liquor. She consented, and having given him a half-crown piece, he went into the house, and brought out a small measure and a glass in his hand, and prevailed on her to take a little spirits, about half a glass full, which she noticed at the time had a peculiar flavour. Ten minutes had elapsed from the time the prisoner got off the box to get the spirits until he returned to the cab again. Soon after she had taken the liquor, she was seized with a violent retching and sickness of the stomach, and became so insensible as to have no recollection of any thing that took place afterwards, and was not even aware that the prisoner was in the cab until she was apprised of it afterwards at the station-house. The complainant then described the money and other articles she had missed, and said that, to the best of her belief, she had them all safe before she got into the cab. She denied that she was at all under the influence of liquor at the time she first called the prisoner, and that she attributed her sickness and subsequent insensibility to have arisen from the adulterated nature of the spirit she had the imprudence to have taken from the hands of the accused. Mr. Traill proceeded to question the complainant as to the person she accompanied to the Elephant and Castle to see off to the country on the evening in question, but the only answer she gave was that her friend was a female. Mr. Traill—"What's her name, and where does she live?" The complainant, however, still refused, saying that she now felt annoyed that she had appeared against the accused, from the exposure that was likely to take place, and the consequences that would give her husband if he should hear of it. Mr. Traill—However wounding it might be to her feelings, it was necessary that she should give the information she was able on the subject. The complainant still hesitated to give any further information relative to the person who accompanied her to the Elephant and Castle more than that she was a female friend. The prisoner interrupted the proceedings frequently by exclaiming that he was innocent of having committed any robbery, and declaring that the complainant was drunk when he first saw her. Mr. Traill—[illegible] he would not believe one [illegible]man who openly avowed that [illegible] cab for the purpose of having [illegible]ourse with a female who hired him to take her home, and, whether she was drunk or sober, the conduct of such a man was atrocious in the extreme. The Magistrate then asked the prisoner how he came to drive the complainant to Maze-pond, which was not in the direction of Dock-head? The prisoner said, that he drove the complainant about from place to place, not knowing where to take her, as she did not give her address. The complainant said that she did tell him where she lived, but that, owing to the state of insensibility into which she had afterwards fallen, she had no remembrance of the length of time she was in the cab, or, in fact, what had befallen to her while she was in it. The complainant again expressed a wish not to proceed any further in the affair. Mr. Traill, however, refused to listen to such an application, and, having given directions to Serjeant Logan to make all the inquiries he could into the affair, and to endeavour, if possible, to trace any portion of the alleged stolen property, the prisoner was remanded.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—On Monday a woman named Ann Watts, living at 25, North-street, East-lane, stated that on Friday evening as her son, a little boy, was ascending from their room, he saw something white on the [illegible] of the staircase, and [illegible] the moaning of an infant. The boy [illegible] back to his mother, and having informed her what he had seen, she immediately proceeded to the place pointed out, and found an infant there loosely wrapped up in a white dimity bed gown. The witness added that the house she lodged in was a common lodging-house, having several families living in it, and that the infant was left in such an exposed situation on the staircase that it was only a matter of astonishment that some one had not trod upon it and killed it. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the woman *Ambrose*, whose offspring the child was, had intentionally placed it in the situation it was found in, and then absconded herself, but was subsequently taken. The prisoner admitted that she placed her infant on the staircase, in the full expectation that it would fall into the hands of its father, who she had learnt was lodging there. That she had no means of supporting it, and could not obtain work owing to the weakly condition in which she was from want of food; that if she attempted to keep the child any longer they both must inevitably have died, and that under those circumstances she resolved that the father, who was in work, should maintain it. Mr. Jeremy said that the prisoner had shown a total disregard for her infant in leaving it on a staircase, where it was a miracle it was not killed. The prisoner said she was aware the father could not be made to provide for it by the New Poor Law. She was at a loss what to do, being starved and unable to keep it herself; that her milk had failed, but that a short time previously to having left the infant on the stairs she had it sucked by a woman whom she know in Granby-street. Mr. Jeremy told her that her husband was bound to maintain her offspring, and inquired where he was. The prisoner said she had not seen him for the last eight years, and that knowing the [illegible] not his, even if she did know, she [illegible] had no right to maintain what belonged to another man. Mr. Jeremy said [illegible] stances under which the [illegible] fant were gross in the [illegible] an indictable offence; [illegible] mit her for one month to the [illegible] and at the expiration of the time [illegible] she came out, she did not maintain the infant, she should again be taken into custody and committed.—[This is another specimen of the horrible working of the atrocious Poor Law. Ambrose, by her misconduct, had shut herself out of the pale of relief, and while in a state of starvation, driven, probably frantic by her miserable situation, and knowing, moreover, that she could not obtain an asylum for her offspring in the workhouse, she committed the thoughtless act. It seems to us that the woman did not act the part of the brute so well as the Magistrate. Mr. Jeremy coolly told the prisoner that her husband was bound to maintain the child! The law, we know would compel him; but the law in such a case is in terrible opposition to justice. The woman's reply was honest, there was a frankness about it which proves that she has not a depraved heart.—ED. W. D.]

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Bombay Gazette Extraordinary.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8TH JULY, 1840.

THE GAZETTE EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY JULY 8, 1840.

We have to announce the arrival of the Steamer *Berenice*, W. Lowe, Esq. Commanding, from Suez 21st and Aden 29th June, bringing intelligence from London to the 4th July. The following are the Passengers:

Messrs. Rivett, Wedderburn, Jones, Blenkins, and Hore; Don V Lima and Nephew; Major Cathcart; Lieuts. Orock, Rigby and Prendergrast; 1 European and 2 Native Soldiers.

Barque *Soobrow* returned from Sea disabled.

The News of the month is not very interesting. The chief item of intelligence is the prospect of an heir to the British Throne. The proceedings in Parliament have been marked by Lord Stanley's Registration Voter's Ireland Bill on the 18th May. The principal Debaters were Sir Wm. Somerville, who moved that it should be committed that day six months, which was seconded by Mr. J. Grattan. Mr. Jeffrey, Lord Clements, Sir Robert Bateson, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Lytton, and Lord John Russell on the argument. Lord Stanley moved on the division of the House on the question of an adjournment of the Debate. The numbers were—

For Adjournment, 262
Against..... 281

Majority... 19

On the 19th the Debates were renewed and continued until the 20th of May, when the question was decided finally, and there appeared for the motion 301
against... 298

Majority for going into Committee... 3

Ministry, a majority against the Whigs of 16.

The Tories also again attacked the Corn Laws on the 26th of May, but failed by a Majority of 10 to 177. We shall give both Debates at an early opportunity.

Among the unfortunates—Our London correspondent's letter is not yet come to hand. The Bombay, we suppose is still to be fumigated. In the Times, we have noticed such heads of intelligence appear most interesting, and have extracted with selections from the London papers of the 4th of June.

EGYPT AND TURKEY.—From Egypt we learn that matters are almost in statu quo. The Turkish Fleet is just where it was. Mehemet Ali is arming all the men he can, but what at present indicates a change of policy. The plague had decreased in virulence, but was expected to leave the country, as usual, on the period of the inundation of the Nile approached. No further attacks had been made on Aden by the Arabs, who seem to have had enough of their former Chapao. Reinforcements were anxiously looked for, as the duty was very harassing. Turkey Khosrew Pacha the Grand Vizier dismissed, which caused the Turkish party to look up in the Mark[illegible]

COURT.

(*From the Overland Mail*)

Her Majesty gave a state ball at the Palace on the 11th May.

His Serene Highness Prince Coburgh has sailed for Lisbon on a visit to his cousin the King-consort of Portugal.

His Royal Highness Prince [illegible] at the meeting for the Abolition [illegible] and Civilisation of Africa, at Exeter Hall, the 1st instant.

Her Majesty's birth-day was celebrated with every demonstration of loyalty and [illegible] 25th of May. A ministerial paper [illegible] universal kindness of this great nation [illegible] be materially heightened by the [illegible] are now enabled to make, intimation [illegible] have some time since. It is no longer [illegible] doubt that Her Majesty is in a way [illegible] the hopes of all her loyal subjects [illegible] in the direct line, the succession [illegible]

The demise of his Majesty William, King of Prussia, has taken place. The approach of death, the King [illegible] army defile before him for the [illegible] was accordingly carried to a [illegible] reflection in a mirror he was [illegible] last adieu of his army. Immediately [illegible], the King placed the regal [illegible] his son, and the day following [illegible]

EAST INDIA

LATEST

From Bombay [illegible]
,, Calcutta [illegible]
,, Madras [illegible]
,, Ceylon [illegible]
,, China [illegible]
,, Singapore [illegible]

Accounts to the above dates have been received by the *Times* newspaper by express [illegible] letters and papers *via* Marseilles [illegible] in London on the 8th of May; but those *via* Falmouth, not till several days later.

At a Court of Directors held at the India-House on the 2nd June, Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson, Lieut.-Governor of Agra, was appointed provisionally to succeed to the office of Governor-General of India, in the event of a vacancy occurring, and no successor being on the spot.

Mr. Lawrence Peel was appointed to the office of Advocate-General at Calcutta.

Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart, was appointed provisionally a member of the Council of India.

Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep was confirmed in the appointment of member of the Council of India.

At Her Majesty's levee on the 6th of May the following presentations took place:—Mr. H. Frye, Madras Army; Major N. R. Tomlinson, 18th Reg.; Major L. Bruce, Bengal Army; Major J. G. Burns, Bengal Army; Lieut.-Col. Fane on return from India; Lieut. Grange, Bengal Army; Cornet Grindlay, Bengal Army.

Accounts from Brussels state that Hoang-tong-Kao, a Chinese commissioner, has arrived at Amsterdam on board a vessel belonging to the Handel-Maatschappy, the bearer of a rescript of the Emperor of China, which empowers him to deliver letters of marque against the English. That he is going to the different sea-ports of Europe, whence, after having executed his commission, he will proceed to those of North America.

The French have despatched the *Magicienne* frigate to watch our proceedings in the China Seas. The Government of the United States are sending a naval force to the same quarter.

The *Great Western* has brought to this country seven experienced cotton planters from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and the Mississippi, who are engaged by Capt. Bayles, of the Madras army, to proceed to India for the purpose of instructing the natives of that vast empire in the cultivation of cotton. Three others are to follow with cotton-seed, gins, and agricultural implements.

The *Indian News*, a new monthly journal, to be published immediately on the arrival of each Overland Mail from India, will make its first appearance in a few days. The publication is intended to supply a demand which is now anxiously made, not only by parties connected with India, but by the whole community, for early, regular, and authentic information on Indian affairs. Each Number will serve to diffuse almost instantaneously the information received by the mails, which has hitherto appeared either in isolated portions in general Newspapers, or in certain Magazines, some weeks later. The intelligence will be classified under the heads Political and Domestic, the former illustrated by Original Articles, and the latter comprehending everything that can possess even the slightest interest for the relations and connexions of the Colonists. The Contributors engaged, whose sole object is the advancement of British interests in India, China, and the whole Eastern World, are practical and experienced men, and their efforts will be carried on under the direction of an Editor of acknowledged competence.

We learn by the Amsterdam papers that Mr. W. Stavers, honorary captain on the staff of the Dutch army of India, and many years in the British service, was on the 5th ultimo created, by decree of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, a Knight of the Military Order of William, of the fourth class. The official notice of this mark of royal approbation is accompanied by the declaration that it is conferred on account of the eminent bravery and highly important services by which Captain Stavers distinguished himself on the breaking out of the late insurrection and consequent war in Java, and that, the honour being bestowed solely on the ground of personal merit, the announcement cannot fail to be received with great satisfaction by all the companions in arms and numerous friends of the gallant knight in India.

Another Iron vessel intended for the East India Trade has been launched at Glasgow, called the Iron Duke. The figure-head is a full-length of the Duke of Wellington in his field-marshal's uniform, in the act of giving directions at the battle of Waterloo, and is a beautiful likeness. The following are the dimensions of this vessel, viz.: 103 feet; [illegible] of beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; [illegible] tonnage, 390; expected to carry from 600 to 700 tons.

A deputation from the Bank of Asia had an interview with Sir John Hobhouse, the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, on the 7th of May. It is generally understood that, for the present at least, this undertaking has been dropped, in consequence of opposition to the granting a charter raised in influential quarters.

A society is about to be established in this country, which will grant Pensions or Deferred Annuities to Civilians and Officers in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and to all classes of Europeans in India, upon rates of premiums computed expressly to meet the contingencies of mortality amongst those two classes of the Hon. Company's servants and of Europeans in India; and these pensions may be contracted for so that, in the event of death, the whole of the premiums paid (except the first year's monthly contribution) shall be returned, but without interest, to the heirs or representatives of the assured, and to whom such vested rights may lawfully belong. These annuities may be entered upon at the respective ages of 40, 45, and 50 years; the premiums to cease at the ages of 40, and 50 years.

We learn with much pleasure that a gold medal has been awarded by the Society of Arts to Mr. Bruce, for his indefatigable exertions in "discovering the indigenous Tea-tracts, and for cultivating and preparing Tea in British India." The medal was presented on Monday last to Mr. A. Rogers, chairman of the Committee of Colonies and Trade, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Society, who requested him to transmit it to India, accompanied by the thanks of the society for the important services Mr. Bruce had rendered to the country, and to our Indian commerce.

It appears from a public advertisement, that a Bank of Ceylon is about to be established, with a capital of 250,000*l.*, with power to increase the same, in 10,000 shares of 25*l.*, in a double series of 5000 shares. Directors—H. J. Albrecht, Esq., A. De Arroyave, Esq., J. J. Cummins, Esq., O. Farrer, Esq., T. A. Hankey, Esq., W., Sloane Esq., T. Stooks, Esq., T. Young, Esq.; Bankers—Messrs. Hankey Secretary—W. Thompson, Esq.; Solicitors—Messrs. Amory, Sewell and Moores. Application has been made to her Majesty's Government for a charter or Act of Incorporation, as the basis and condition upon which this bank is to be established.

The Blenheim, bound to China, was spoken on the 19th March, in latitude 1 N., longitude 19 W.; and the Blonde, also for China, on the previous day, by the Duke of Bedford, arrived off Penzance.

Parliament has voted £50,000 for Steam Communication with the Red Sea.

Major Malcolm, of the 3d Light Dragoons, son of the late Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, arrived at the Queen's News on the 7th May, having under his charge the beautiful Persian grey horses from the Governor of Bombay, Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., for Her Majesty. They came overland from India to the Mediterranean.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have given notice, that the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal will, from the present date and until further notice, be 2s. the Company's rupee, and for Bills upon Madras and Bombay, 2s. 0½*d.* the Company's rupee.

The advantages provided for military and naval officers becoming settlers in the Australian colonies, under the memorandum dated Colonial-office, August 15, 1834, are now extended by Government to officers of the army and navy who may be desirous of settling in the island of Ceylon under the same regulations and conditions.

The contract for conveyance of the East India mails by steam vessels of not less than 400-horse power between England and Alexandria *via* Gibraltar, advertised by Government, and for which tenders were lodged at the Admiralty on the 19th May, has been obtained by Messrs. Willcox and Anderson, for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The new steam-ship *Oriental* (lately known as the *United States*), of 1500 tons and 450-horse power, will, it is expected, start from Portsmouth or Southampton on the 1st of August, and arrive at Alexandria on the 14th; and vessels of this size and power will thence-forward continue to depart on the 1st of every month, and arrive with the homeward mails about the 7th or 8th of every month.

The Admiralty has given directions to the effect that her Majesty's packets, which will convey the mails of the 4th July and 4th August next to Alexandria, are to proceed to Beyrout before returning to Malta, to take on board the Bombay mails at that place, which will be despatched by the government of Bombay in June and July next, by way of the Persian Gulf.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 4.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended the Race Course at Epsom yesterday, and were most enthusiastically received.

The Committee of Durham, exhausted by the first two stages of his journey, is detained at Dover, where it is feared he will be compelled to rest for some time, before the fatigue of further travel can be undertaken.

The Committee of the House of Commons on the East India Petition is still sitting. Mr. Alexander Rogers has been examined, principally upon the production of Flax in British India. It is feared the Report cannot be made this session.

STEAM.—Having amended the Prospectus, conceded a Board of Directors in Calcutta, and agreed that the resources of the company should be devoted exclusively in the first instance to completing the comprehensive communication on the other side Suez, a meeting was held this morning with a view of effecting a union between the Steam Committee in this country and the Precursors, which has, we regret to say, terminated most unsatisfactorily.

Mr. Larpent refuses to coalesce unless it be left optional with his constituents, (the communication on the other side of Egypt being perfected), to unite or not as they please in completing the communication hence to Alexandria, and this the supporters of Mr. Curtis's project will not permit.

Any difference just now is most unfortunate, considering that the present state of the Money Market is favourable. Some delay must undoubtedly take place, but we believe the Steam Committee will be enabled to carry out their plans notwithstanding the defection of our friends in India.

Private letters from Limerick state, that there had been a riot in that city. The people came down in immense multitudes, carrying poles with loaves at the top of them, and crying out, "Down with the forestallers!" They seized a number of carts and waggons, and emptying them all of their provisions, threw 16 of the carts into the river Shannon. The 38th Regiment, Major Vokes, and the constabulary, were at first unable to quell the rioters, until Dr. Franklin, the Mayor, brought down the artillery, when the mob fled in every direction.

MILITARY.

The following Brevet appears in the Gazette of the 2nd June.

To be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.—Major Charles John Deshon, of the 17th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captain George Dalhousie Joliffe Raitt, of the 2nd Foot; Captain John Gooday Strutt Gilland, of the 2nd Foot; Captain John Darley, of the 17th Foot; Captain Oliver Robinson, of the 2nd Foot.

To be Lieut-Col. in the East Indies only.—Major John S. H. Weston, of the 31st Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry.

To be Majors in the East Indies only—Captain Sir Alexander Burnes, of the 21st Regt. of Bombay Native Infantry; Captain Crawford Hagart, of the Bombay Infantry; Captain James Outram, of the Bombay Infantry; Captain William Wyllie, of the Bombay Infantry; Captain William Goghlan, of the Bombay Artillery.

It is expected that the recommendation of the Naval and Military Commission will be carried into effect early next month. In the House of Commons on the 15th May the Chancellor of the Exchequer notified the adoption of the Report of the Military Commission, and that £75,000 would be required this year to meet additional expenses the recommendation would occasion.

CAVALRY.

3rd Dragoons—Major Malcolm has arrived from India.

4th Do.—It is very generally understood that this regiment will be relieved next year by the 9th Lancers. Capt. Shaw, Cornets Fraser and Campion, embark in the Java on the 5th.

15th Do.—The lady of Major M'Queen and family have arrived in this country.

INFANTRY.

2nd Regt.—Lieut. Sterling, Ens. Webb and Reed, with 225 men, are to embark in the Herefordshire on the 5th.

3rd Do.—Ens. Hope and 101 men are to embark in the John Fleming on the 6th. Ens. Thompson and Kains with 102 men embark in the Seringapatam on the 6th. Ens. Maude has joined the depot.

5th Do.—Ens. Morris has joined the depot.

9th Do.—Capt. Hammill has arrived with invalids.

12th Do.—The depot has marched from Brecon for Glasgow.

13th Do.—Thirteen men embark in the Bombay on the 6th. Ens. Oakes with 125 men embark in the Java on the 5th.

16th Do.—The depot under the command of Capt. Brand will occupy Nilbury Fort till the return of the regiment. Lieut. Munro has leave till August. Lieut. Wallace has arrived with invalids. Lieut. Bennett has joined from recruiting. Lieut. Kirk is appointed recruiting officer at Newcastle.

17th Do.—Ens. Croxon and 164 men embark in the Bombay on the 6th.

18th Do.—Major Tomlinson, Ens. Bernard, and 147 men, embark in the Bombay on the 6th. Ens. Foss and Ens. Woodrige embark in the Java on the 5th. Lieut. Martin is on board the Dartmouth, and Lieut. Haly, Ens. Burrell, and 53 men, are on board the Sarah.

21st Do.—Lieut. Seton, Shawe, and Graham, with 160 men, embark in the Urgent this day. Lieut. McGregor is appointed recruiting officer at Sailsbury.

26th Do.—Lieut. Thompson embarks in the Seringapatam on the 6th.

35th Do.—Ens. Tinley and Stewart with 136 men embark in the Bombay on the 6th. Assist.-Surg. Sinclair takes charge of the troops in the Herefordshire. Ens. Crosbie is on leave.

39th Do.—Lieut. Dalrymple has arrived from Madras.

40th Do.—Forty men embark in the Bombay on the 6th. Capt. Oliver has arrived, as has Lieut. Miller, with invalids. Lieut. Dowman, Ens. Carey and Macgowan, with 158 men, are embarked in the Dartmouth.

41st. Do.—Capt. Wetherell commands the troops in the Bombay.

44th Do.—Lieuts. Ramsay and Lane embark in the John Fleming on the 6th. Lieut De Wend, Ens. Shelton and Mulland, with 91 men, embark this day in the Owen Glendower. Capt. MacAndrew has joined the depot.

55th Do.—Lieut. Col. Schodde has arrived with invalids. Lieut. Narren has also arrived.

87th Do.—Lieut. Mainwaring and Assist.-Surgeon Graham have arrived with invalids. Capts. Keating and Harvey and Lieut. Harris are on leave.

90th Do.—Lieut. Tulloch has been appointed acting paymaster to depot.

94th Do.—Capt. Spiller retires from the service. Lieut. Bowler has joined.

E. I Company—184 recruits (170 Art., 14 Inf.) are embarked in the Malcolm, under the command of Major L. Bruce, 12th N. I., for Bengal. 138 recruits (10 Art., 128 Inf.) are embarked for Madras in the Essex, under the command of Major Highmoor, 5th Lt. Cavalry.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen opened the Cortes on the 25th May. The speech contains nothing important, having merely alluded to the foreign creditor in the most general terms, and while expressing a wish to satisfy foreign claims, having pointed out no method in which this is to be done.

Prince Ernest reached Lisbon on the 19th May.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

It may fairly be said that the Turco-Egyptian question has made no progress within the last week. Constantinople letters to the 7th instant state that the Ambassadors of the Five Powers had held, a few days before, a conference, and separated without coming to any resolution. The speech of M. Thiers had caused alarm in the Divan, but which was soon afterwards allayed by despatches from Nuri Effendi, announcing that "the negotiations opened in London were proceeding with more activity than ever," and that "the mediating Powers were animated with an equal desire to terminate the affair to the advantage of Turkey."

Letters state that the failure of the Russian expedition, and other events, had convinced the Shah of Persia of the necessity of yielding sincerely to the remonstrances of England. Akiff Pacha has been degraded from the Pachalick of Nicomedia by the Supreme Council, which examined the complaints of the inhabitants, and received proofs of many cruel and useless murders committed by this notorious Turk. The example of the influence of the Council, its listening to the complaints of the Turks, and redressing them, as also the Turks, themselves applying to it for redress, show that Reschid Pacha's reforms are not paper ones.

A sort of panic suddenly seized the Christian population at Smyrna on the 23d April. A report got abroad that the Turks had entered into a conspiracy to murder all the Franks and Rayas during the night of the 25th. Some purchases of gunpowder made by firework-makers for the Easter festivities of the Greeks had excited some suspicion, and alarm had done the rest.

Preparations were making at Constantinople for the affiancing of the Sultana Miye, sister of the Sultan, with Ahmet Fethi Pacha, which ceremony was to take place on the 10th May.

Prince Henry of Orange, accompanied by Baron Testa, Dutch charge d'affaires, and the officers of the *Rhine* frigate, had been presented to the Sultan.

The thirty young Turks chosen by the Sultan to proceed to France for their education [illegible] take their departure on board the [illegible] packet.

The *Semaphore's* Turkish [illegible] the Sultan's civil list, in[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

revenues, is fixed at about 720,000l., and that the HatteSherif, or Ottoman reform, was being rigorously carried into execution. It adds that the plague had manifested itself in the Pacha's palace as well as at the Russian consulate, and that the cases in Alexandria amounted to about twenty daily. The quarantine regulations were severely applied.

CIRCASSIA.

We have accounts which are considered authentic. The capture of Sootcha was followed by that of other forts—Soobeski, Taopsa, Shapsooka and Pehat, all fell into the hands of the Circassians within a month after, and the more have since been carried by assault and battery. The guns and ammunition taken at Ivoch have been turned against the Russians with such effect, that it is the opinion their fire must have been directed by the Polish officers who have been recently taken prisoners. The most important of the forts last captured is Nicolai, which commands the pass between Aboon and Ghalindjik. The last-mentioned fortress, which is the principal military depot on the coast, and the next in extent to Anopa, was on the point of sharing the fate of the rest, when it was seasonably relieved by the arrival of the Russian fleet with reinforcements to the garrison. The loss of so many forts—for eight out of the twelve, she has been almost as many years in constructing have fallen—must be fatal to the hopes of Russia in this quarter.

AMERICA.

We have accounts from America to the 16th May. The commercial accounts are not favourable, the spring trade had been literally nothing, which is attributed to the state of domestic exchanges.

A private letter from New Orleans by the last arrival contains some information relative to the state of the cotton trade. The receipts of cotton into the ports by the 29th of April were nearly 1,800,000 bales; exceeding the crop of last year by more than 440,000*l*. A considerable quantity was still in the country, and there was no doubt that the receipts would exceed 2,000,000*l*. The export to Europe was immense, and a large amount was shipped to Havre and Liverpool, on account of financiers in American Stocks.

Two considerable towns of the United States have been accidentally destroyed by fire,—namely, Springfield in Pennsylvania, and Pontiac in Michigan.

An American squadron of vessels of war is to be despatched to the Indian and China seas. It will consist of the Independence, 60 guns; Constellation, 38; the Concord, and another sloop-of-war, under the command of Commodore Waringtou.

A ship of about 300 tons burden, named the Sultana, belonging to the Imaum of Muscat, had arrived at New York, bringing a cargo of coffee and other products from the dominions of its owner. There were several beautiful Arabian horses on board, designed as a present to the Government. This is the same vessel that rendered service some years since to the United States sloop-of-war Peacock, when in distress at the island of Mazeira.

No further step had been taken with the Sub-Treasury Bill, and it is probable that the session may pass over without any settlement of the question.

There appears to have been a good deal of squabbling in Congress. Members abused each other in the grossest language: and "You're a damned liar" applied by one honourable member of the House of Representatives to another, brought on a scuffle with bowie knives, forcibly stopped by other members.

With respect to the Boundary Question nothing fresh had transpired.

The attention of the American public appears to have been occupied with two great national conventions held in Baltimore for appointing or confirming the previous appointment of candidates for the ensuing election for the presidency. The Whig, or Opposition Convention, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in the United States. More than ten thousand delegates were present. Strong resolutions were adopted in favour of the election of Gen. W. H. Harrition, of Ohio, as the next President, and the Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, as Vice-President. The Van Buren convention was large and enthusiastic, but not so numerously attended as the one just noticed. Resolutions were passed in favour of the policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and he was unanimously put in nomination as a candidate for the re-election to the Presidency.

EPSOM RACES.

To describe all the events of yesterday on the road from London to Epsom, and the adventures of all the numerous parties and individuals one the course, would require more time and more space than the columns of a daily journal can afford; but as there is a great similarity in the manifold incidents, it is the less necessary. The various starting-posts, as they may be called, were as usual crowded in the morning with vehicle of all kinds. At the Elephant and Castle the road was for some time totally blocked up with coaches gocarts, caravans, and omnibuses. The terminus of the railway at Vauxhall was filled with an immense mob waiting for the trains, whilst from Hyde-park-corner, and across Vauxhall-bridge, equipages of a more Corinthian character were hurrying to the scene of action. All the cross-country roads leading to the race course were pouring their contributions of visiters to increase the general streams which united at the town of Epsom and in the road leading on to the course just below Tattenham-corner. There were several accidents on the course, but we believe no fatal ones. At Ewell two gentlemen were run away with in a phaeton and upset. They were conveyed, very much cut and hurt, into a house, and placed under medical advice, but were sufficiently recovered in the evening to return back London in a post chaise. The throng on the far exceeded anything that ever appeared before. The line of carriages extended towards' stand far beyond Tattenham-corner, and formed a semicircle, embracing the course. The throng on the course was equally great, and completely covered with persons appeared interspersed, perhaps, so many horsemen as on some former occasion. but the enormous mob on foot which covered course opposite the grand stand was countless. The fineness of the weather, and more especially the visit of the Queen, produced this great increase of company. Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and her usual suite of attendants, arrived on the course at 2 o'clock, in three carriages, with outriders, &c. The royal *cortege* came from Claremont through the park of Biron Tessier, and passed down the course to the grand stand. They were cheered by the people as they passed along with demonstrations of loyalty; but there certainly was not that general enthusiasm which we have sometimes seen on similar visits of Royal personages to similar scenes. Her Majesty on her arrival at the grand stand was received by Sir Gibert Heathcote and Baron Tessier, as stewards of the races. She immediately took her seat in the place prepared for her, and bowed to the company on the course in front of the stand, who again cheered her. Prince Albert in a few minutes got on horseback and rode down the course to see the horse saddled, but returned shortly to the stand. He was cheered as he rode along. Her Majesty looked very well. It may be important to inform the ladies that she was dressed in white with a sky-blue silk drawn bonnet and feathes, and ribands of the same colour. After remaining in front of the sound a few minutes, Her Majesty retired into the inner rooms, and remained there until the race began, when she returned to her seat. The Derby was run for about a quarter past 3 o'clock. It will be seen by the account which follows who was the winner, and what was the nature of the race. To us it appeared a very quiet, if the term may be allowed, affair. The favourites appeared to be beaten by the time they turned the corner, and the winner took the lead and kept it apparently with little difficulty, running away from his competitors. Her Majesty remained in the grand stand till half-past 4 o'clock, when she retired. The *cortége* proceeded on its return down the course amidst the same sort of cheering which had accompanied its approach. The course was admirably kept by the Adivision of police, who were in great numbers, and who exerted themselves in a way that gave universal satisfaction. The whole of the sport was not over until past 5 o'clock, and it was nearly 6 when the mass of carriages began to move, and the immense host began to think of returning to their respective homes. The appearance of the course at this time was one of peculiar animation; and it was not without great difficulty that accidents were avoided, and a clear passage left in the very inconvenient lanes, for roads they can scarcely be called, which lead immediately from the course into the main London roads. The principal road to London, through Ewell, Merton, Tooking, &c., exhibited a scene of confusion which it is difficult to describe, and in which it was meant dangerous to be involved. The police were actively employed in doing their duty, and making the carriages keep the line; but it was impossible for a police who were not on horseback to be effective in such a situation. The ought to have been a mounted force, and it is to be hoped that in future there will be one. Another great evil resulted from the delay at the new turnpike gate, we believe it is called the Cheam Gate. This gate was shut and opened to every carriage, and the consequence was endless delay and deplorable confusion. A line of three miles long, of carriages of all sorts, driven by drivers of all sorts, and filled by all sorts of people, was continually broken. There were a great many minor accidents, and it was miracalous that there were not many fatal ones. Surely some plan might be adopted to prevent the recurrence of this. As the enormous line of carriages approached London, the evil was partially got rid of by the greater wideness of the road and the different localities sought by the different parties. The clouds of dust in which all were enveloped on their return added to the unpleasantness of the journey, the pace of which for upwards of four miles was certainly not faster than two miles an hour.

However interesting it may be to the actors in it, the scene on the Derby day, whether on the road or on the downs, has long been a stale one to the Journalist; occasionally it has thrown out a new feature, such as a snowstorm or a Bloomsbury case, but as contretemps of this description are fortunately of rare occurrence, it requires no slight ingenuity to "knock up" an appropriate readable introduction to the grand event from which the meeting derives its importance. Happily for us, the Derby of 1840 lacking *per se*, much of its usnal consequences, has been made a race to be dated from—an epoch in the annals of Epsom, and one, too which has not the alloy of any "untoward event." It will not be difficult to guess that we are alluding to the first visit ever paid to Epsom races by the Sovereign—viz. that of Her Majesty and her illustrious consort, the preparations for which have already been detailed. It was in more senses than one doubly acceptably to the public, in as much as certain industrious rumourists had given Newmarket and St. Alban's each as "good turn," and the credulous a disappointment, by announcing an intended visit from Prince Albert, no such intention, we believe ever having been expressed. The presence of his Royal Highness would of itself have been an enticement, but in company with our gracious Queen held out inducements too powerful to be resisted. Previous to the publication of Her Majesty's purpose, although there was every indication of a brilliant meeting, the call for horses fell short of the *maximun* of former years, vast numbers having determined on "railing" it; no sooner, however, was it made known how powerfully the ordinary attractions of the day would be enhanced than the demand increased, and in a few days every disposable back or paste was secured at exorbitant prices. In short, it was a glorious hit for postmasters as well as "publicans and sinners," and it gave an agreeable fillip to the receipts at the on-Westers. We take it for granted that to commemorate the event, and evince their appreciation of it, the several parties so largely benefitted will make up a handsome purse, to be run for in 1841.

The preparations for this "day of days," encouraged by most auspicious weather, commenced early, and many hours before the time at which the royal party was expected to reach the downs the greatest bustle and animation was observable on the road; it was not wanting in those incidents which must always arise from so many styles of of riding and driving, and such endless variety of cattle and carriages; at the same time there was no lark of that good humour which John Bull is accustomed to display on occasions of this kind. The taverns and beershops on the different lines, "hedged" to a long period of dulness, past and anticipated, by the immensity of the traffic, the desire for "nourishment" having shown itself in a mode not patronized by Lord Stanhope or father Matthew, the increase in the consumption of various liquids must have gone a long way towards making up the Irish deficiency in the Excise department. Clapham and Kennington commons were, as of old, the frysting places for the curious, and various and "pleasant" were the remarks which road-side critics passed on the persons, dresses, and equipages, of those who formed a portion of the motley cavalcade from "the Elephout;" all was taken in good part in the morning, for then the pleasure was "expectant,' and a large stock of good feeling was "bottled up; by the evening, however, it had evaporated, and those who were inclined to be witty found it prudent to be *so sotto voce*. To return from our digression. It was understood that Her Majesty would arrive about 1 o'clock, in order that the Prince might have time to ride round the course, take a peep at the ring, the saddling, the preliminary gallops, and other features not discernible from the stand; by this hour, therefore, nine-tenths of the company had discovered that in waiting for the Royal carriage at the road leading from Kingston through Ewell they had been put on the wrong scent, had reached the course, and not without great difficulty, settled into their places. To give an adequate idea of the appearance of the downs at this time is beyond our powers of description; we can only state, in matter of fact language, that the mass of carriages, omnibuses, coaches, carts, equestrians, and foot people surpassed every thing of the sort on record, and it is miraculous how anything like order was maintained. The course was lined on both sides for considerably more than half a mile, and the hill almost obliterated by the countless mass congregated on it. The betting-ring was as large and as noisy as ever, but there was less of danger and inconvenience, the enclosed spare having answered the intended purpose. For the grand stand, now justly termed so every privilege ticket was disposed of, and the rooms to which they secured admission fully occupied by fashionable company at an early hour. Every other part of it was thronged, and great numbers unable to find room were compelled to take their station on the enclosed lawn in front. Some confusion arose from the narrow doorway at which the carriage company was received at the back entrance, which we doubt not will be obviated on a future occasion by enlarging it, widening the flight of steps leading to it, and providing greater facilities for taking money and receiving checks.

Precisely at 2 o'clock the shouts of the spectators assembled at the Epsom and of the coure announced the appearance of the royal *cortege*, which instead of taking the thronged and inconvenient route through Ewell, had passed through Stoke D'Abernon, Leatherhead, and Ashtead, turning from the latter village into the Hon. Colonel Howard's park, and thence into Woodcote-park (Baron de Tessiers), from which it entered the course near the Derby starting-post. There were four carriages and four, four or five gehtlemen of the *suite* on horseback, and eight or ten groomsin scarlet liveries. In the first carriage with Her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert and Prince of Leiningen; in the other three were the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse; Earl of Arrol, Lord Steward; Lord Headfort, Lord in Waiting; Colonel Buckley, Equerry; Sir W. Lnmley, Groom in Waiting; the Hon. and the Hon. Charles Murry, Master of the Household: and Lady Portman and the Hon. Misses Cocks and Cavendish; the Prince was attended by Sir E. Bowater, his Equerry; Mr. F. Seymour, Groom in Waiting; and Mr. G. E. Anson. Proceeding up the course to the stand, the cavaleade turned out of it immediately above the railing at the Lattenham-corner end, and set down under a canoy thrown over the staircase leading to the Royal apartments. It is superfluous to add that the reception given to our gracious sovereign was such as did honour to the loyalty and attachment of her subjects, and, coupled with the spontaneous expression of respect shown to the excellent Prince, her consort, could not have proved otherwise than gratifying. When the enthusiasm had subsided, Baron de Tessier and Sir Gibert Heathcote, the stewards, were presented to Her Majesty and the Prince, and most raciously received. His Royal Highness then mounted his horse, and, attended by several noblemen and gentlemen, and three or four of the grooms, rode to the wood where the horses were saddled, and made himself acquainted with some of the local and temporary features of the scene, with which he appeared much amused. After a short absence his Royal Highness returned to the stand, and, joining the Queen in the balcony, awaited the contest for a prizewhich has no equal of its kind in this or any other country. The Royal visitors remained till after the second race, when they took their departure for Claremont amidst the acclamations of the assembled thousands.

The crowded state of the course put it quite out of our power to obtain any satisfactory list of the fashionables present; the names were not taken down at the stand, and personal observation only enables us to subjoin the following:—Duke and Duchess of Clevelond, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort Duke and Duches Montrose, Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Westminster, Marquis of Lichfield, Marquis of Normanby, Marquis of Granby, Earl Wilton, Earl and Countess of Vetulam and Lady Mary Grimston, Earl and Countess of Uxbridge and the Ladies Paget, Earl and Countess of Lichfield, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Orford, Earl Stradbroke, Earl of Southampton, Earl of March, Lord Cautalope, Lord G. and Lord H. Bentinck, Lord and Lady Seymour, Lord Alford, Lord Grimston, Lord Macdonald, Lord J. Fitzroy, Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord Somerten, Lord Kelburne, Lord Maidstone.

Honourables—General Grosvenor, General Upon, G. Anson, G. Byng, W. and H. Rous, G. Fitzroy, —Wodehouse, J. Macdonald, S. Herbert.

Sirs—F. Johnstone, J. Shelley, G. Heatheote, S. Graham, H. Peyton, F. Goodricke, and all the gentlemen whose names are usually found in our lists of arrivals at Newmarket during the meetings.

The start was appointed for quarter before 3 o'clock, but it was not until 20 minutes past that the hopes and fears generated by a years speculation were consummated. Directly the result was known there was a general rush from the balconies of the grand stand to the refreshment rooms, and fearful havoc committed on the excellent fare provided by Messrs. Hare and Careless; in every other part of the course the war was carried on with equal vigour, the rattling of plates and the popping of champaine. soda water, and stout, having ceased only with the last race. Every thing went off delightfully, notwithstanding the heat and dust; some it is true, had "passeed the Rubicon," but a give and take feeling was predominant, and the police displayed an union of forbearance and firmness in the highest degree creditable. Of pickpockets there was an abundance, and upwards of 20 were in custody when we left, but we heard of no other contingencies than are common to the play, such as broken heads, broken knees, and broken pannels. We ought to have stated before, that Mr. Mayne, the Police commissioner, was in attendance on the Queen, with 40 men under his immediate control, and that upwards of 200 others under Superintendant May, and Inspectors Pearce, May, Hughes, were successfully employed in the laborious duty of keeping the course, &c. The weather was fine throughout.

The following is a return of the sport:—

THE DERBY STAKES, of 10 Sovereigns each. h. ft.; for 3 yrs. old colts 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb. Lastmile and a half. The owner of the second horse to receive 100 Sovereigns out of the Stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovereigns towards the the expense of additional police officers. (11 Subscriber.)

Mr. Robertson's b. c. Little Wonder, by Muley, out of Lacerta (Macdonald)..... 1
Lord Westminster's Launcelot, brother to Touchstone (Scott)..... 2
Mr. Etwall's b. c. by Mulatto, out of Melody (J. Day, jun.)..... 0
Lord Albemarle's b. c. Assassin, by Taurus, out of Sneaker (E. Edwards)..... 0
Duke of Cleveland's b. c. Theon, by Emilius, out of Maria (Lye)..... 0
Lord Kellurne's ch. c. Pathfinder, by Retainer out of Emilia (Nelson)..... 0
Mr. Houldsworth's c. Confederate, by Velocipede out of Miss Malthy (Rogers)..... 0
Sir G. Heathcote's b. c. Sophocies, by Laurel, out of Bertha (Backie)..... 0
Lord Exeter's c. Scutari, by Sultan, out of Velvet (Darling)..... 0
Captain Gardner's ch. c. Monops, by Actaeon, out of Wings (Wakefield)..... 0
Sir G. Heathcote's b. c. Bokhara, by Samarcand, out of Zenobia (Chapple)..... 0
Colonel G. Wyndham's b. c. by Nonsense, out of Gift (Templeman)..... 0
Lord Jersey's c. Muley Ishmael, by out of Filagre (Robinson)..... 0
Lord Exeter's c. Amurath, by Sultan, out of Marinella (Nat)..... 0
Duke of Cleveland's ch. c. by Emilius, out of Farce (J. Day)..... 0
Mr. Forth's c. by Muley, out of Solace (owner) 0
Lord Orford's ch. c. by Clearwell, out of Angelica (Conolly)..... 0

Betting at starting:—
9 to 4 agst Launcelot (5 to 2 taken).
4 — 1 — Assassin (taken).
4 — 1 — Melody (taken).
6 — 1 — Theon
20 — 1 — Pathfinder.
20 — 1 — Scutari (taken.)
20 — 1 — Forth's two, Little Wonder and Solace colt (taken).
20 — 1 — Bokhara.
30 — 1 — Confederate.
30 — 1 — Solace colt (taken).
40 — 1 — Gift colt (taken).
40 — 1 —Angelica colt (taken).
50 — 1
——1 — Little Wonder.
1,000—15 — Muley Ishmael.

About a quarter past 3, after one false start and two or three minor failuros, the lot went away at an excellent pace, the Angelica codt leading, followed by the Melody colt, Launcelot, and Bokhara, with Confederate, Assassin, Little Wonder, and Scutari next, and the others well laid up. This order was observed for about half a mile, when the Melody colt took up the running, Launcelot lying second, Assassin third, Angeiica, Confederate, and Little Wonder being the next lot; in going round the turn Little Wonder passed Assassin, and took his place at Launcelot's quarters; the Angelica Colt was beaten off here; in fact, the three leading horses were all that were left in the race, neither Assassin nor Confederate having the slightest chance of winning. The Melody colt mamtained his lead to the distance, and there it was all up with him; Little Wonder then challenged the "crack," headed him in a few yards, was half a-length before him ere he reached the stand, and went by the post a clever winner by a length; Melody third; Confederate, who passed Assassin at the distance, fourth; Assassin, fifth; and Amurath sixth; of the others it is only nedcssary to say that the failing began before they reached the turn, and that Theon (who at one part of the day was at 20 to 1). the Gift colt, and Sophocles were the last three.

Value of the stakes, after making the usual deductions, 3,775*l*.

Immediately after the race Mr. E. Anson entered the weighing place, and delivered to Macdonald an elegant riding whip, a testimonial from Prince Albert of his admiration of his jockeyship.

THE ASHSTEAD STAKES, of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added; for 3 yr olds, 7st. 10lb: 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb; 5 yrs, 2st. 2lb.: 6 years and aged 9st. 4lb. mares and geldings allowed 7lb. The winner to be sold for 120 sovs. One mile. Eight subscribers.

Mr. Faulconer's b. m. March First, 5 yrs (Butler) 1
Mr. Booth's Ch. s. Hahneman, 5 yrs .. 2

The following also started, but were not placed.—
Mr. Wickham's b. f. March Wind, 3 yrs.
Mr. Flintoff's ch c. Interuder, 5 yrs.
Mr. Brick's ch. m. Latona aeed.
Mr. Clifto's b. m. Tenebrosa, 4 yrs.
Mr. Bacon's b. m. Maid of Keut, 5 yrs.

No betting. Hahneman made the running, followed, by renebrosa and Latona to the distance, where March the First ran by them all, kept the lead to the end, and won by a length. The winner was claimed. The WALTON STAKES, of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added; for 3-yr olds, 7st. 10lb.; 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb.; 5 yrs, 9st. 7lb.; 5 yrs and aged, 8st. 11lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lb The winner of the Ashstead stakes to have 5lb. extra, the winner to be sold for 100s. Last half-mile. Four subscribers.

Captain Gardner's br. f. by the Colonel—Mary Ann, 3 years (Mann) .. 1
Mr. Fitch's b. m. Wilderness, 3 yrs.. 2
Mr. Calchin's b. l. Clematis, by Camel (b. h.), 3 yrs .. 3
Mr. raulconer's br. m. Sister to Professor, 3 yrs .. 4

Clematis was first off, but shortly resigned the lead to the Colonel filly, which remained in front to the chair, and won cleverly.

The BURGH STAKES, of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added; for 5 yr olds, 8st. 21b.; 4 yrs, 11lb; 3 yrs, 9st; 5 yrs and aged, 8st. 11lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 80*l*. last half-mile.
Captain Gardner's br. f. Pulcherrima, 3 yrs .. 1
—Colman, 4 yrs (Mann) .. 2
Mr. Seffert's b. c. May the First .. 3
Mr. Hodson's b. m. Kate Kearney, 5 yrs .. 4

The following also started, but were not placed:—
Mr. Astley's ch. m. by Lamar, out of and a's dam, 4 yrs.
Mr. Godwin's ch. g. Huckster, 6 yrs.
Mr. Faulconer's r. m. sister to Professor 5 yrs.
Captain Lamb's ch. f. by Zinanee, out of Mettledown, 3 yrs.
Mr. Fizch's ch. g. Forrester, 4 yrs.

Pulcherrima made most of the running, and won cleverly, We did not hear any betting on the last three races.

THE OAKS.

The only bets we heard were—
5 to 2 on Lord G. Bentinck's Crucifix;
8—1 agst. Colonel's Anson's Black Bess.—
Times, June 4.

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